

Number Seventy-Four.

THE
(OLD)
FARMER'S ALMANACK,
CALCULATED ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1866;

Being second after BISSEXTILE or LEAP YEAR, and (until July 4) 90th of
American Independence.

FITTED FOR BOSTON, BUT WILL ANSWER FOR ALL THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Containing, besides the large number of Astronomical Calculations,
and the Farmer's Calendar for every month in the year,
as great a variety as any other Almanack of

NEW, USEFUL, AND ENTERTAINING MATTER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1793,

BY ROBERT B. THOMAS.



God hath been very good; 'tis he whose hand
Moulded the sunny hills, and hollowed out
The shelter of the valleys, and doth keep
The fountains in their secret places cool.
It is he who leadeth up the sun,
And ordereth the starry influences.

WILLIS.

—♦♦♦—
BOSTON:
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TO PATRONS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE times of meeting of the County Commissioners of the various counties are given by themselves, as a matter of greater convenience, on page 5th, instead of the calendar pages as heretofore. We trust the change will be acceptable to our readers. The record of events connected with the war is still continued and brought up to July, 1865.

The tides were calculated as usual, but it was suggested by some who have frequent occasion to use them, that it would be more convenient to have them reduced to even quarter hours; and this has been done, and the tides given in fractions of an hour, instead of minutes, as heretofore. It will be seen that this can vary but seven minutes in any case from the computed time. Thus, if the computed time gives the high tide at 5 hours 53 minutes, it is given in the columns as 6 o'clock. If it is 5 hours 52 minutes, it is given as 5½ hours, or a quarter before 6 o'clock.

Our acknowledgments are due to numerous correspondents for answers to problems and suggestions on many points, all of which are cheerfully received and duly considered. We regret that want of space compels us to omit a more formal acknowledgment, by giving their names in full. They all have our thanks for their favors, and we trust they will continue them.

The motto on the title-page, and the stanzas at the head of the calendar pages, are selected from the talented pen of NATHANIEL P. WILLIS. The new law relating to STAMP DUTIES, an official copy of which is given on pages 42 and 43, will be extremely convenient for reference.

All communications should be addressed to me, care of the Publishers, and sent previous to July 1st, when they will receive prompt attention. We can only say that we offer many times the value of our little manual, and that "no efforts shall be spared to make the almanac useful, pleasing, and worthy the continued patronage of its numerous friends."

Wm. O. Thomas.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

The Agricultural Exhibitions of Massachusetts, for 1866, will begin as follows:—

<i>Barnstable</i> , at Barnstable, Oct. 2d.	<i>Martha's Vineyard</i> , at West Tisbury, Oct. 16th.
<i>Berkshire</i> , at Pittsfield, Oct. 2d.	<i>Middlesex</i> , at Concord, Sept. 20th.
<i>Bristol</i> , at Taunton, Oct. 2d.	<i>Middlesex North</i> , at Lowell, Sept. 27th.
<i>Essex</i> , ——— Sept. 25th.	<i>Middlesex South</i> , at Framingham, Sept. 18th.
<i>Franklin</i> , at Greenfield, Sept. 27th.	<i>Nantucket</i> , at Nantucket, Sept. 25th.
<i>Hampden</i> , at Springfield, Oct. 2d.	<i>Norfolk</i> , at Dedham, Sept. 27th.
<i>Hampden East</i> , at Palmer, Oct. 9th.	<i>Plymouth</i> , at Bridgewater, Oct. 4th.
<i>Hampshire</i> , at Amherst, Sept. 25th.	<i>Worcester</i> , at Worcester, Sept. 20th.
<i>Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden</i> , at Northampton, Oct. 4th.	<i>Worcester North</i> , at Fitchburg, Sept. 25th.
<i>Highland</i> , at Middlefield, Sept. 13th.	<i>Worcester South</i> , at Sturbridge, Oct. 4th.
<i>Hoosac Valley</i> , at North Adams, Sept. 18th.	<i>Worcester So.-East</i> , at Milford, Sept. 25th.
<i>Housatonic</i> , at Great Barrington, Sept. 26th.	<i>Worcester West</i> , at Barre, Sept. 27th.

MARKET DAYS.

CATTLE MARKET, at Cambridge, every Tuesday.
 " " at Brighton, " Wednesday.

— YEARLY AND QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS IN N. ENGLAND.
 Same as in Almanac for 1863.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON FOR 1866.

In this year there will be five Eclipses; three of the SUN, and two of the MOON:

- I.—A PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, March 16th, visible to the extreme north-eastern portion of Asia.
- II.—A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, March 30th, 31st, visible to North and South America, portions of Europe and Africa, and intervening Atlantic Ocean. At Boston,—
- | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|----|----------|
| | day. | h. | m. |
| Moon enters shadow | 30 | 9 | 53 P. M. |
| Middle of eclipse | 30 | 11 | 49 " |
| Moon leaves shadow | 31 | 1 | 45 " |
- 17 digits eclipsed.
- III.—A PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, April 15th, visible to the southern part of Australia, and the Great Southern Ocean.
- IV.—A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, September 24th, visible to the western part of North America, to Asia, Australia, eastern portion of Africa, and Pacific Ocean.
- V.—A PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, October 8th, visible to the northern part of North America, to Greenland, and Eastern Europe. At Boston, and New England generally, the eclipse will be quite unimportant, occurring between the hours of 11 and 12 in the morning.

The longitudes of the following places are counted west from Greenwich, while the differences of time refer to Boston. (+) added to, (—) subtracted from, Boston time.

Place.	N. Lat.	W. Lon.	Diff.	Place.	N. Lat.	W. Lon.	Diff.
Augusta, Me. . .	44° 19'	69° 50'	+ 5	Boston, Mass. . .	42° 21'	71° 3'	—
Eastport, " . .	44 54	66 56	+17	Worcester, " . .	42 16	71 48	— 3
Bangor, " . .	44 48	68 47	+ 9	Springfield, " . .	42 6	72 36	— 6
Portland, " . .	43 40	70 15	+ 3	Pittsfield, " . .	42 27	73 16	— 9
Brunswick, " . .	43 53	69 55	+ 5	Hartford, Conn. . .	41 46	72 41	— 7
Concord, N. H. . .	43 12	71 29	— 2	New Haven, " . .	41 18	72 55	— 7
Dover, " . .	43 13	70 54	+ 1	Newport, R. I. . .	41 29	71 18	— 1
Montpelier, Vt. . .	44 17	72 36	— 6	New York, N.Y. . .	40 43	74 0	—12

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE PLANETS.

☉ The Sun.	♂ Mars.	♄ Saturn.	♁ Vesta.
☾ The Moon.	♃ Jupiter.	♅ Uranus.	♄ Juno.
☿ Mercury.	♁ The Earth.	♆ Neptune.	♄ Pallas.
♀ Venus.			♁ Ceres.

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE ASPECTS.

♌ Conjunction, or in the same degree.	♌ Opposition, or 180 degrees.
* Sextile, 60 degrees.	♌ Dragon's Head, or Ascending Node.
□ Quartile, 90 degrees.	♌ Dragon's Tail, or Descending Node.
△ Trine, 120 degrees.	

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

1. ♈ Aries, head.	5. ♌ Leo, heart.	9. ♊ Sagittarius, thighs.
2. ♉ Taurus, neck.	6. ♍ Virgo, belly.	10. ♏ Capricornus, knees.
3. ♊ Gemini, arms.	7. ♎ Libra, reins.	11. ♐ Aquarius, legs.
4. ♋ Cancer, breast.	8. ♏ Scorpio, secrets.	12. ♑ Pisces, feet.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES FOR 1866.

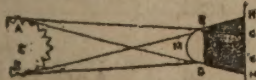
Golden Number, 5	Dominical Letter, G	Roman Indiction, 9
Cycle of the Sun, 27	Epact, 14	Julian Period, 6579

MOVABLE FEASTS AND FASTS FOR 1866.

Septuagesima Sunday, Jan. 23	Good Friday, Mar. 30	Holy Thursday, May 10
Shrove Sunday, Feb. 11	Easter Sunday, April 1	Whit Sunday, " 20
Ash Wednesday, " 14	Low Sunday, " 8	Trinity Sunday, " 27
First Sunday in Lent, " 18	Rogation Sunday, May 6	Advent Sunday, Dec. 2

DEFINITIONS. [Continued from last year.]

PENUMBRA. [L. *pæne*, almost, and *umbra*, a shade.] That portion of space which in an eclipse is partly, but not entirely, deprived of light.



In the figure, let S be the sun, and M the moon; then it is obvious that, since luminous rays proceed from every part of the sun's disk, there will be no part of the shadow in which the light will be totally intercepted, except that included within the rays which proceed from the extreme edges of the sun and moon, A B C and B D C; the other part of the shadow, namely, from C to H, or the *penumbra*, being only partially obscured.

In painting, the term *penumbra* is used to designate the boundary of shade and light, where the one blends with the other. — From Worcester's Quarto Dictionary of the English Language.

COMMENCEMENTS, ANNIVERSARIES, AND VACATIONS OF COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS IN NEW ENGLAND.

HARVARD, AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Com., 3d Wed. July. Acad. year of 40 w. ends at Com., and consists of two terms, 20 w. each, separated by 8 and 4 w. vaca.

CAMBRIDGE THEO. SEM., AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Vaca., same as Harvard College.

DANE LAW SCHOOL, AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Vaca., same as Harvard College.

TUFTS COLLEGE, MEDFORD, MASS.—Com., 2d Wed. in July. Vaca., 1st, from end of 1st term, 6 w.; 2d, from end of 2d term, 6 w. Col. year divided as at Harv. Coll.

AMHERST, AT AMHERST, MASS.—Com., 2d Thurs. July. Vaca., 6 w. from Thanksgiving; 7 w. from Com.; Recep. 1 w. from April 6th.

WILLIAMS, AT WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.—Com., 1st Wed. in Aug. Vaca., 5 w. after Com.; from 4th Tues. in Nov., 6 w.; 3d Tues. in Apr., 2 w.

ANDOVER THEO. SEM., AT ANDOVER, MASS.—Anniv. 1st Thurs. in Aug. Vaca., 6 w., and 6 w. preceding 1st Thurs. in May.

NEWTON THEO. INST., AT NEWTON, MS.—Anniv., last Wed. in June. Vaca., 9 w. from anniv., and also 3 w. from last Wed. in Jan.

YALE, AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Com., last Thurs. in July. Vac., 7 w. fr. Com.; 2 w. before 1st Wed. in Jan., and 3 w. before 1st Wed. in May, when the terms com.

TRINITY, AT HARTFORD, CONN.—Com., Thurs. before July 4th. Vac., 9 w. from Com.; 4 w. from Thurs. before Christmas.

WESLEYAN, AT MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

—Com., 3d Thurs. of July. Vaca., 6 w. from Com.; 3 w. from Nov. 22d; 4 w. from March 7th.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, AT BURLINGTON.—Com., 1st Wed. in Aug. Vac., Com. 4 w.; 1st Wed. in Dec. 8 w., and 1 w. from 2d Wed. in May.

MIDDLEBURY, AT MIDDLEBURY, VT.—Com., 2d Wed. in Aug. Vaca., 4 w.; from last Wed. in Nov., 8 w.; from last Tues. in April, 2 w.

DARTMOUTH, AT HANOVER, N. H.—Com., last Thurs. but one of July. Vac., 6 w. from Com.; 6 w. from Nov. 27; 2 w. from May 6.

BROWN, AT PROV., R. I.—Com., 1st Wed. in Sept. 1st recess, Thanksgiving week; 2d do., last w. in April. Vaca., 3d Thurs. in Jan. to 2d Friday in Feb.; 2d Thurs. in July to Com.

BOWDOIN, AT BRUNSWICK, ME.—Com., 1st Wed. in Aug. Vaca., at Com., 3 w.; from last Wed. in Nov., 8 w.; from 3d Wed. in April, 2 w.

WATERVILLE, AT WATERVILLE, ME.—Com., 2d Wed. in Aug. Vaca., at Com., 4 w.; from 2d w. in Dec. 8 w.; from 1st Wed. in May, 1 w.

MAINE Wesleyan SEM., AT READFIELD, ME.—Two terms of 15 weeks each. Fall term com. 1st Wed. in Aug. Spring term com. 1st Wed. in March.

BANGOR THEO. SEM., AT BANGOR, ME.—Anniv., last Wed. in July. Vaca., from do., 12 w.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, AT NORWICH, VT.—Com., 3d Thurs. in Aug. Vaca., Sept. 14; from Dec. 21 to Jan. 20, '66; from April 27th to May 11th.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES (JUNE, 1865).

ANDREW JOHNSON, Tenn., Pres., \$25,000
Wm. H. Seward, N. Y., Sec. State, 8,000
Gideon Welles, Conn., " Navy, 8,000
Edw. M. Stanton, Pa., " War, 8,000

Hugh McCulloch, Pa., Sec. Treas., \$8,000
James Harlan, Ind., " Inte., 8,000
William Denison, Ohio, Post. Gen., 8,000
Jas. J. Speed, Ky., Att'y " 8,000

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

	Where Born.	Date of Birth.	Term of Office.	Age when term expired.	Died.
Geo. Washington,	Va.,	Feb. 22, 1732,	1789 to 1797,	66,	Dec. 14, 1799.
John Adams,	Mass.,	Oct. 19, 1735,	1797 to 1801,	do.,	July 4, 1826.
Thomas Jefferson,	Va.,	Apr. 2, 1743,	1801 to 1809,	do.,	July 4, 1826.
James Madison,	"	Mar. 5, 1751,	1809 to 1817,	do.,	June 28, 1836.
James Monroe,	"	Apr. 2, 1759,	1817 to 1825,	do.,	July 4, 1831.
John Q. Adams,	Mass.,	July 11, 1767,	1825 to 1829,	62,	Feb. 23, 1848.
Andrew Jackson,	S. C.,	Mar. 15, 1767,	1829 to 1837,	70,	June 8, 1845.
Martin Van Buren,	N. Y.,	Dec. 5, 1782,	1837 to 1841,	59,	July 24, 1862.
Wm. H. Harrison,	Va.,	Feb. 9, 1772,	1841 —	69,	Apr. 4, 1841.
John Tyler,	"	Mar. 29, 1790,	1841 to 1845,	55,	Jan. 17, 1862.
James K. Polk,	N. C.,	Nov. 2, 1795,	1845 to 1849,	54,	June 15, 1849.
Zachary Taylor,	Va.,	Nov. 24, 1784,	1849 to 1850,	65,	July 9, 1850.
Millard Fillmore,	N. Y.,	Jan. 7, 1800,	1850 to 1853,	53,	
Franklin Pierce,	N. H.,	Nov. 23, 1804,	1853 to 1857,	53,	
James Buchanan,	Penn.,	Apr. 13, 1791,	1857 to 1861,	69,	
Abraham Lincoln,	Ky.,	Feb. 12, 1809,	1861 to 1865,	56,	April 15, 1865.
Andrew Johnson,	N. C.,	Dec. 29, 1808,	1865 —		

The population of Massachusetts may be very nearly expressed by the first seven digits, thus: 1,234,567. Population of Boston in 1865, 192,264.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' MEETINGS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

ESSEX, at Ipswich, on the 2d Tues. of April; at Salem, on the 2d Tues. of July; at Newburyport, on the 2d Tues. of Oct.; and at Lawrence, on the last Tues. of Aug.; and on the 4th Tues. of Dec., at Ipswich, Salem, or Newburyport, as they shall order at their next preceding term.

MIDDLESEX, at Cambridge, on the 1st Tues. of Jan.; at Concord, on the 1st Tues. of June; and at Lowell, on the 1st Tues. of Sept.

WORCESTER, at Worcester, on the 4th Tues. of March, the 3d Tues. of June, the 2d Tues. of Sept., and the 4th Tues. of Dec.

HAMPSHIRE, at Northampton, on the 1st Tues. of March, Sept., and Dec., and on the Tues. next after the 2d Mon. of June.

FRANKLIN, at Greenfield, on the 1st

Tues. of March and Sept., and the 2d Tues. of June and Dec.

HAMPDEN, at Springfield, on the 2d Tues. of April, the 1st Tues. of Oct., and the 4th Tues. of June and Dec.

BERKSHIRE, at Lenox, on the 1st Tues. of Jan., April, July, and Sept.

NORFOLK, at Dedham, on the 3d Tues. of April, the 4th Tues. of June and Sept., and the last Wed. of Dec.

PLYMOUTH, at Plymouth, on the 1st Tues. of Jan., the 3d Tues. of March, and the 1st Tues. of Aug.

BRISTOL, at Taunton, on the 4th Tues. of March and Sept.

BARNSTABLE, at Barnstable, on the 2d Tues. of April and Oct.

DUKES COUNTY, at Edgartown, on the Wed. next after the 3d Mon. of May, and the Wed. next after the 2d Mon. of Oct.

RIISING AND SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

1866.

Jan. 6. ♀ rises 6h. 47m. A. M.
 " 11. ♂ rises 6h. 23m. A. M.
 " 16. ♀ rises 6h. 43m. A. M.
 " 21. ♀ rises 1h. 23m. A. M.

Feb. 6. ♀ rises 7h. 7m. A. M.
 " 11. ♂ rises 5h. 56m. A. M.
 " 16. ♀ rises 5h. 11m. A. M.
 " 20. ♀ rises 11h. 27m. P. M.

March 5. ♀ sets 5h. 57m. P. M.
 " 11. ♂ rises 5h. 12m. A. M.
 " 16. ♀ rises 3h. 41m. A. M.
 " 20. ♀ rises 9h. 34m. P. M.

April 5. ♀ sets 7h. 13m. P. M.
 " 11. ♂ rises 4h. 10m. A. M.
 " 16. ♀ rises 1h. 52m. A. M.
 " 20. ♀ rises 7h. 21m. P. M.

May 5. ♀ sets 8h. 30m. P. M.
 " 11. ♂ rises 3h. 4m. A. M.
 " 16. ♀ rises 0h. 1m. A. M.
 " 21. ♀ sets 3h. 45m. A. M.

June 5. ♀ sets 9h. 27m. P. M.
 " 11. ♂ rises 1h. 55m. A. M.
 " 15. ♀ rises 9h. 56m. P. M.
 " 21. ♀ sets 1h. 38m. A. M.

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July 5. ♀ sets 9h. 31m. P. M.
 " 11. ♂ rises 0h. 52m. A. M.
 " 15. ♀ rises 7h. 47m. P. M.
 " 20. ♀ sets 11h. 39m. P. M.

Aug. 5. ♀ sets 8h. 51m. P. M.
 " 10. ♂ rises 11h. 57m. P. M.
 " 16. ♀ sets 2h. 39m. A. M.
 " 20. ♀ sets 9h. 41m. P. M.

Sept. 5. ♀ sets 7h. 57m. P. M.
 " 10. ♂ rises 11h. 10m. P. M.
 " 16. ♀ sets 0h. 29m. A. M.
 " 20. ♀ sets 7h. 45m. P. M.

Oct. 5. ♀ sets 7h. 13m. P. M.
 " 10. ♂ rises 10h. 31m. P. M.
 " 15. ♀ sets 10h. 36m. P. M.
 " 20. ♀ sets 5h. 56m. P. M.

Nov. 5. ♀ sets 6h. 32m. P. M.
 " 10. ♂ rises 9h. 11m. P. M.
 " 15. ♀ sets 3h. 55m. P. M.
 " 21. ♀ rises 5h. 54m. A. M.

Dec. 5. ♀ sets 4h. 52m. P. M.
 " 10. ♂ rises 7h. 19m. P. M.
 " 15. ♀ sets 7h. 26m. P. M.
 " 21. ♀ rises 4h. 12m. A. M.

THE STATES OF THE UNION. — The following is a list of the States constituting the Union, with the dates of their admission. Colorado and Nebraska had authority, but refused to form state constitutions. The thirty-six stars in our national flag are therefore designated as under: —

Delaware, Dec. 7, 1787.	R. Island, May 29, 1790.	Arkansas, June 15, 1836.
Pennsylvania, Dec. 12, 1787.	Vermont, March 4, 1791.	Michigan, Jan. 26, 1837.
New Jersey, Dec. 13, 1787.	Kentucky, June 1, 1792.	Florida, March 3, 1845.
Georgia, Jan. 2, 1788.	Tennessee, June 1, 1796.	Texas, Dec. 29, 1845.
Connecticut, Jan. 9, 1788.	Ohio, Nov. 29, 1802.	Iowa, Dec. 28, 1846.
Massachusetts, Feb. 6, 1788.	Louisiana, April 8, 1812.	Wisconsin, May 29, 1848.
Maryland, April 28, 1788.	Indiana, Dec. 11, 1816.	California, Sept. 9, 1850.
S. Carolina, May 23, 1788.	Mississippi, Dec. 16, 1817.	Minnesota, Dec., 1857.
N. Hampshire, Jun. 21, 1788.	Illinois, Dec. 3, 1818.	Oregon, Dec., 1858.
Virginia, Jun. 20, 1788.	Alabama, Dec. 14, 1819.	Kansas, March, 1862.
New York, July 23, 1788.	Maine, March 15, 1820.	West Virginia, Feb., 1863.
N. Carolina, Nov. 21, 1789.	Missouri, Aug. 10, 1821.	Nevada, Oct., 1864.

1866.

JANUARY, First Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.
	1	22	S.59	7	22	20	13	21	26	19	20	16	25	18	53
	2	22	54	8	22	12	14	21	15	20	20	3	26	18	38
	3	22	48	9	22	4	15	21	4	21	19	50	27	18	23
	4	22	42	10	21	55	16	20	53	22	19	36	28	18	7
	5	22	35	11	21	46	17	20	41	23	19	22	29	17	51
	6	22	28	12	21	36	18	20	29	24	19	8	30	17	35

○ Full Moon, 1st day, 2h. 4m., morning.

☾ Last Quarter, 8th day, 4h. 18m., evening.

● New Moon, 16th day, 3h. 53m., evening.

☽ First Quarter, 23d day, 4h. 10m., evening.

○ Full Moon, 30th day, 3h. 44m., evening.

Days of Month.	Days of the Week.	☉		☾		Length of Days.		Day's Incre.		☉	☾	Full Sea, Boston.		☽'s	☽		☽
		Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	h.	m.	h.	m.	S.	A.	Morn.	Even.	Place.	R.	S.	Souths.
		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	S.	A.	h.	h.		h.	m.	h. m.
1	Mo.	7 30	4 39	9 9	0 5	4	11½	—	br.	5 34	morn.						
2	Tu.	7 30	4 39	9 9	0 5	4	15	0	12½	h'rt	6 38	0 54					
3	W.	7 30	4 40	9 10	0 6	5	16	1	1¼	h'rt	7 42	1 48					
4	Th.	7 30	4 41	9 11	0 7	5	17	1½	2	h'rt	8 45	2 38					
5	Fr.	7 30	4 42	9 12	0 8	6	18	2¼	2½	bel.	9 46	3 25					
6	Sa.	7 30	4 43	9 13	0 9	6	19	3	3¼	bel.	10 45	4 10					
7	SU.	7 30	4 44	9 14	0 10	7	20	3½	4	rei.	11 43	4 54					
8	Mo.	7 29	4 45	9 16	0 12	7	21	4½	4¾	rei.	morn.	5 37					
9	Tu.	7 29	4 46	9 17	0 13	8	22	5¼	5½	rei.	0 41	6 20					
10	W.	7 29	4 47	9 18	0 14	8	23	6	6½	sec.	1 37	7 4					
11	Th.	7 29	4 48	9 19	0 15	8	24	7	7½	sec.	2 33	7 49					
12	Fr.	7 28	4 49	9 21	0 17	9	25	8	8¼	thi.	3 29	8 36					
13	Sa.	7 28	4 50	9 22	0 18	9	26	8¾	9¼	thi.	4 24	9 24					
14	SU.	7 27	4 52	9 25	0 21	9	27	9¾	10	thi.	5 16	10 15					
15	Mo.	7 27	4 53	9 26	0 22	10	28	10½	11	kn.	6 6	11 7					
16	Tu.	7 27	4 54	9 27	0 23	10	●	11¼	11½	kn.	sets.	11 59					
17	W.	7 26	4 55	9 29	0 25	10	1	12	—	legs	6 14	0 51					
18	Th.	7 25	4 56	9 31	0 27	11	2	12½	12¾	legs	7 21	1 43					
19	Fr.	7 25	4 58	9 33	0 29	11	3	1	1½	feet	8 28	2 34					
20	Sa.	7 24	4 59	9 35	0 31	11	4	1¾	2¼	feet	9 36	3 25					
21	SU.	7 24	5 0	9 36	0 32	12	5	2½	3	h'd	10 45	4 16					
22	Mo.	7 23	5 1	9 38	0 34	12	6	3¼	3¾	h'd	11 54	5 8					
23	Tu.	7 22	5 3	9 41	0 37	12	7	4¼	4¾	n'k	morn.	6 1					
24	W.	7 21	5 4	9 43	0 39	12	8	5¼	5¾	n'k	1 3	6 56					
25	Th.	7 21	5 5	9 44	0 40	13	9	6¼	7	arm	2 10	7 52					
26	Fr.	7 20	5 6	9 46	0 42	13	10	7½	8	arm	3 15	8 49					
27	Sa.	7 19	5 8	9 49	0 45	13	11	8½	9	arm	4 16	9 46					
28	SU.	7 18	5 9	9 51	0 47	13	12	9½	10	br.	5 12	10 42					
29	Mo.	7 17	5 10	9 53	0 49	13	13	10½	11	br.	6 0	11 36					
30	Tu.	7 16	5 12	9 56	0 52	14	○	11¼	11¾	h'rt	rises.	morn.					
31	W.	7 15	5 13	9 58	0 54	14	15	—	0	h'rt	6 28	0 27					



Morn in the east! How coldly fair
It breaks upon my fevered eye!
How chides the calm and chilly air!
How chides the pure and pearly sky!

M. D.	W. D.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Mo.	Circum. H. ti. { Ann. of Emanci- pation Procla'n.	THE work of another twelve months is before us. Let not the new year find us idle. No great work was ever accomplished, no grand success gained, no good character formed, either on the farm, in the workshop, or at the desk, by idle habits or hours mispent. Activity of mind or body is the way to happiness, contentment, and prosperity. A busy man for me. Put a little more work on his shoulders, and he does not flinch. He can bear up under it when a lazy man would falter. Work is no hardship, for it brings along its satisfactions and its conquest. But what can we do now? Much! Lay out the work for the summer. There are the cattle to be taken care of. They won't come out well in spring if neglected now. There is the wood pile to be looked after. A few hours' smart chopping won't hurt anybody nowadays. There's the poultry-yard. Hens want a little care as well as cows, and sheep, and pigs. Give them a warm, sunny house, a little sand or gravel to roll in, a few potatoes and a few bones to pick, and if they don't begin to lay soon it's their own fault, and not yours. And then there's the newspaper and the farm-book. Get the best, and read it now that you have time. A good, well-selected farmer's library is a treasure at this season.
2	Tu.	♂ stationary. <i>More change-</i>	
3	W.	{ Massachusetts and Maine Legislatures meet.	
4	Th.	{ Newton born, 1642. <i>with snow</i>	
5	Fr.	♀ in ☿. <i>or rain.</i>	
6	Sa.	Epiphany. [taff's Day.	
7	G.	1st S. after Epiph. St. Dis-	
8	Mo.	{ 9th. Meeting in Faneuil Hall in aid of suffering citizens of Savannah, '65.	
9	Tu.	♂ in Apogee. Low tides.	
10	W.	♂ ♀ ☿. { 8th. Battle of New Orleans, 1815.	
11	Th.	{ Mercury froze in Mont- pelier, Vt., 1859. <i>Much</i>	
12	Fr.	{ 13th. Sailing from Beaufort, N.C., of sec- ond exped. against Wilmington, '65.	
13	Sa.	♂ gr. elong. W. ♂ ♀ ♃.	
14	G.	2d S. after Ep. ♂ ♀ ☿. ☿ ru. 1.	
15	Mo.	♂ ♂ ☿. ♂ ♃ ☿. ♂ ♀ ☿.	
16	Tu.	{ 15th. Sudden death of the Hon. Edward Everett, aged 71, '65. <i>finer,</i>	
17	W.	{ Rebels evac. and blow up Fort Caswell, '65. <i>High ti.</i>	
18	Th.	{ 17th. Dest. of mon. Patapsee in Charles- ton harbor by a rebel torpedo, '65.	
19	Fr.	{ 18th. Public meeting in Faneuil Hall of respect to Edward Everett, '65.	
20	Sa.	{ 17th. Dr. Franklin born, 1706. <i>with very</i>	
21	G.	3d S. after Epiph. ♂ ♃ ☿.	
22	Mo.	{ Lord Byron born, 1783. 19th. Ind. ac- knowledgeed by Great Britain, 1783.	
23	Tu.	♀ in ☿. ☿ in Per. <i>cold</i>	
24	W.	{ Barking of Smithsonian Inst. in Washington, '65. <i>Low ti.</i>	
25	Th.	♂ ♀ ♂. Conv. St. Paul.	
26	Fr.	{ 25th. Destructive fire in Buffalo, N. Y., '65. <i>nights.</i>	
27	Sa.	♂ ♀ ♃. ♂ ♂ ☿. ☿ ru. hi.	
28	G.	Septuagesima S. <i>Wind, with</i>	
29	Mo.	♂ ♂ ♃. { 31st. Pass. of const. amend. prohibiting slavery, '65.	
30	Tu.	<i>some snow or rain.</i>	
31	W.	☐ ♀ ☉. High tides.	

1866.

FEBRUARY, Second Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	Days.	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	Days.	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	Days.	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	Days.	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>
	1	17	S. 1	7	15	13	13	13	15	19	11	10	25	8	59
	2	16	43	8	14	54	14	12	55	20	10	48	26	8	36
	3	16	26	9	14	34	15	12	34	21	10	27	27	8	14
	4	16	8	10	14	15	16	12	13	22	10	5	28	7	51
	5	15	50	11	13	55	17	11	52	23	9	43			
	6	15	31	12	13	35	18	11	31	24	9	21			

☾ Last Quarter, 7th day, 2h. 55m., evening.

☉ New Moon, 15th day, 5h. 29m., morning.

☽ First Quarter, 22d day, 0h. 4m., morning.

Days of Month.	Days of the Week.	☾ Rises. <i>h.</i> <i>m.</i>	☾ Sets. <i>h.</i> <i>m.</i>	Length of Days. <i>h.</i> <i>m.</i>	Day's Inere. <i>h.</i> <i>m.</i>	☾ S.	☾ A.	Fall Sea, Boston. Morn. <i>h.</i> <i>m.</i> Even. <i>h.</i> <i>m.</i>	☾'s Place.	☾ R. <i>h.</i> <i>m.</i>	☾ S. <i>h.</i> <i>m.</i>	☾ Souths. <i>h.</i> <i>m.</i>
1	Th.	7 14	5 14	10 0	0 56	14 16	12 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	bel.	7 29		1 16
2	Fr.	7 13	5 16	10 3	0 59	14 17	1	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	bel.	8 30		2 2
3	Sa.	7 12	5 17	10 5	1 1	14 18	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	rei.	9 29		2 47
4	SU.	7 11	5 18	10 7	1 3	14 19	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	rei.	10 27		3 31
5	Mo.	7 10	5 19	10 9	1 5	14 20	3	3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	rei.	11 24		4 14
6	Tu.	7 8	5 21	10 13	1 9	14 21	3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	sec. morn.			4 58
7	W.	7 7	5 22	10 15	1 11	14 22	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	sec.	0 21		5 42
8	Th.	7 6	5 23	10 17	1 13	14 23	5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	thi.	1 17		6 28
9	Fr.	7 5	5 25	10 20	1 16	14 24	6 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	thi.	2 11		7 15
10	Sa.	7 4	5 26	10 22	1 18	15 25	7 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	thi.	3 4		8 4
11	SU.	7 2	5 27	10 25	1 21	15 26	8 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	kn.	3 55		8 55
12	Mo.	7 1	5 29	10 28	1 24	15 27	9	9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	kn.	4 43		9 47
13	Tu.	6 59	5 30	10 31	1 27	14 28	10	10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	legs	5 26		10 39
14	W.	6 58	5 31	10 33	1 29	14 29	11	11 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	legs	sets.		11 32
15	Th.	6 57	5 32	10 35	1 31	14	11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	feet	6 11		0 25
16	Fr.	6 56	5 34	10 38	1 34	14	1	12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	feet	7 21		1 17
17	Sa.	6 54	5 35	10 41	1 37	14	2	12 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	h'd	8 32	2 10
18	SU.	6 53	5 36	10 43	1 39	14	3	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	h'd	9 43	3 3
19	Mo.	6 51	5 37	10 46	1 42	14	4	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	h'd	10 54	3 57
20	Tu.	6 50	5 39	10 49	1 45	14	5	3	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	n'k morn.		4 52
21	W.	6 48	5 40	10 52	1 48	14	6	4	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	n'k	0 3	5 48
22	Th.	6 47	5 41	10 54	1 50	14	7	5	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	arm	1 9	6 44
23	Fr.	6 45	5 43	10 58	1 54	14	8	6	6 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	arm	2 10	7 40
24	Sa.	6 44	5 44	11 0	1 56	13	9	7 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	br.	3 6	8 36
25	SU.	6 42	5 45	11 3	1 59	13	10	8 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	br.	3 56	9 29
26	Mo.	6 41	5 46	11 5	2 1	13	11	9 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	h'rt	4 40	10 20
27	Tu.	6 39	5 47	11 8	2 4	13	12	10	10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	h'rt	5 19	11 9
28	W.	6 38	5 49	11 11	2 7	13	13	11	11 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	bel.	5 54	11 56

VENUS will be *morning star* until Feb. 25th; then *evening star* till Dec. 11th, and *morning star* again the rest of the year.

JUPITER will be *morning star* until July 20th; then *evening star* the rest of the year.

FEBRUARY hath 28 days.

1866.



* * * * * There is not a sound
Save of the skater's heel, and there is laid
An icy finger on the lip of streams,
And the clear icicle hangs cold and still,
And the snow-fall is noiseless as a thought.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Th.	{ Congress passes a vote of thanks to Gen. Sheridan, '65.	SPEAKING of chickens, reminds me that they may be made a source of considerable profit on a farm if they are properly selected and bred, and well taken care of. Give me the Dorkings for table birds. They lay well, and attain good size early in the spring. They are useful as well as ornamental. But the Black Spanish are the everlasting layers. Never saw any thing like them. They may not lay so well in winter as the Brahmapootras, or some of the other Asiatic breeds, but they are fine eating birds for the table, lay large eggs and plenty of them; and though they may be a little disposed to wander and show their independence, they generally pay about as well, taking the year through, as any other fowl. Between the Dorkings and the Black Spanish it would be a little difficult to choose. They are both excellent, thrifty, and desirable breeds. As to the pure dung-hill fowls that they talk so much about, it is difficult to find them now. They have got mixed up so with other breeds that nobody knows what they are. Like our "native" cows, they are made up of everything under the sun. Mind you, I don't go in for fancy stock, but we might as well look to profit, and keep an eye on the results, and you'll find it pays better in the end to keep the best, if you can tell what that is. Feed them well, at any rate.
2	Fr.	♂ in Aphel. Purification.	
3	Sa.	{ 1st. Illinois Legislature ratifies the anti-slavery amendment, '65.	
4	G.	Sexa. S. { 3d. The amend. ratified by Massachusetts Leg., '65.	
5	Mo.	{ 3d. Peace conference at Hampton Roads without result, '65.	
6	Tu.	♂ h C. C in Apo. Cool,	
7	W.	{ 5th & 6th. Battle of Hatcher's Run, Va., '65.	
8	Th.	♀ in Aph. Low ti. rain	
9	Fr.	{ 8th. Elec. votes counted by Cong. in joint com. Lincoln Pres., Johnson V.-P., '65.	
10	Sa.	C runs low. or snow.	
11	G.	Quinquagesima. Shrove S.	
12	Mo.	♂ 2 C. Expect a	
13	Tu.	♂ ♂ C. { Senator Hicks of Maryland died in Washington, '65.	
14	W.	♂ ♀ C. Ash Wed. St. Val.	
15	Th.	♂ ♀ C. High tides. very	
16	Fr.	{ Nevada, the youngest State, ratifies the const. amend., '65.	
17	Sa.	{ Columbia, cap. of S. C., entered by the Union forces, '65.	
18	G.	1st S. in L. ♂ Ψ C. C in Per.	
19	Mo.	{ 18th. Charleston, S.C., occ. by the Union forces, U. S. flag hoisted on Sump., '65.	
20	Tu.	h stationary. snap.	
21	W.	{ Ft. Anderson, near Wilmington, cap- tured by Union troops and fleet, '65.	
22	Th.	♀ gr. hel. lat. S. Low ti.	
23	Fr.	♂ ♂ C. C r.h. { 22d. Wilmington captured, '65.	
24	Sa.	St. Matthias. Warmer, with	
25	G.	2d S. in Lent. ♂ ♀ C sup.	
26	Mo.	{ Gen. Grant appoint- ed Lieut.-Gen., '64. snow or rain.	
27	Tu.	{ 22d. General celebration in all the loyal States in honor of the recent Union victories, and of the birthday of Wash- ington, '65.	
28	W.		

1866.

MARCH, Third Month. *21 snowed all day*

Astronomical Calculations.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.
	1	7	8.28	7	5	10	13	2	49	19	0	26	25	1	55
	2	7	5	8	4	46	14	2	25	20	0	3	26	2	19
	3	6	42	9	4	23	15	2	1	21	0	N 21	27	2	42
	4	6	19	10	3	59	16	1	38	22	0	45	28	3	6
	5	5	56	11	3	36	17	1	14	23	1	8	29	3	29
	6	5	33	12	3	12	18	0	51	24	1	32	30	3	53

○ Full Moon, 1st day, 7h. 8m., morning.

☾ Last Quarter, 9th day, 11h. 8m., morning.

● New Moon, 16th day, 4h. 53m., evening.

☽ First Quarter, 23d day, 8h. 18m., morning.

○ Full Moon, 30th day, 11h. 47m., evening.

Days of Month.	Days of the Week.	☉ Rises.	☉ Sets.	☉ Length of Days.	☉ Day's Incre.	☉ S.	☉ A.	Full Sea. Boston.	☽'s Place.	☽ R.	☽ S.	☽ Souths.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.			Morn. h. Even. h.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th.	6 36	5 50	11 14	2 10	13	○	11½ 12	bel.	6 18		morn.
2	Fr.	6 34	5 51	11 17	2 13	12	15	— 12¼	bel.	7 17		0 41
3	Sa.	6 33	5 52	11 19	2 15	12	16	12½ 1	rei.	8 15		1 25
4	SU.	6 31	5 54	11 23	2 19	12	17	1¼ 1½	rei.	9 13		2 9
5	Mo.	6 29	5 55	11 26	2 22	12	18	1¾ 2	sec.	10 10		2 53
6	Tu.	6 28	5 56	11 28	2 24	11	19	2½ 2¾	sec.	11 6		3 37
7	W.	6 26	5 57	11 31	2 27	11	20	3 3½	sec.	morn.		4 22
8	Th.	6 24	5 58	11 34	2 30	11	21	4 4¼	thi.	0 1		5 8
9	Fr.	6 23	5 59	11 36	2 32	11	22	4¾ 5	thi.	0 54		5 56
10	Sa.	6 21	6 1	11 40	2 36	10	23	5½ 6	kn.	1 44		6 44
11	SU.	6 19	6 2	11 43	2 39	10	24	6½ 7	kn.	2 32		7 35
12	Mo.	6 18	6 3	11 45	2 41	10	25	7½ 8	kn.	3 17		8 26
13	Tu.	6 16	6 4	11 48	2 44	10	26	8½ 9	legs	3 59		9 18
14	W.	6 14	6 5	11 51	2 47	9	27	9½ 10	legs	4 38		10 10
15	Th.	6 12	6 6	11 54	2 50	9	28	10½ 10¾	feet	5 15		11 3
16	Fr.	6 11	6 8	11 57	2 53	9	●	11¼ 11½	feet	sets.		11 57
17	Sa.	6 9	6 9	12 0	2 56	8	1	12 —	h'd	7 23		0 51
18	SU.	6 7	6 10	12 3	2 59	8	2	12½ 12¾	h'd	8 35		1 46
19	Mo.	6 6	6 11	12 5	3 1	8	3	1 1½	n'k	9 47		2 43
20	Tu.	6 4	6 12	12 8	3 4	8	4	2 2½	n'k	10 57		3 41
21	W.	6 2	6 13	12 11	3 7	7	5	2¾ 3¼	arm	morn.		4 38
22	Th.	6 0	6 14	12 14	3 10	7	6	3¾ 4¼	arm	0 3		5 36
23	Fr.	5 59	6 15	12 16	3 12	7	7	4¾ 5¼	br.	1 2		6 32
24	Sa.	5 57	6 16	12 19	3 15	6	8	5¾ 6½	br.	1 54		7 26
25	SU.	5 55	6 18	12 23	3 19	6	9	7 7½	h'rt	2 39		8 17
26	Mo.	5 53	6 19	12 26	3 22	6	10	8 8½	h'rt	3 19		9 6
27	Tu.	5 52	6 20	12 28	3 24	5	11	9 9¼	h'rt	3 55		9 53
28	W.	5 50	6 21	12 31	3 27	5	12	9¾ 10	bel.	4 27		10 38
29	Th.	5 48	6 22	12 34	3 30	5	13	10 10¾	bel.	4 57		11 22
30	Fr.	5 46	6 23	12 37	3 33	5	○	11 11½	rei.	5 26		morn.
31	Sa.	5 45	6 24	12 39	3 35	4	15	11¾ —	rei.	5 55		0 5

MARCH hath 31 days.

1866.



Storm has been on the hills. The days now pass
As if repose upon the hours should creep;
And the dark clouds, that gather at the morn,
In dull, impenetrable masses sleep.

M.	W.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1 Th.	♂ ♀ ☉	St. David. H. ti.	Do you live in a canker-worm region? If not they are fast spreading, and they'll soon be down upon you. If you neglected to guard against them last October, now is the only time to protect yourself. They run up the middle or last of October and November, and in warm spells in winter, and then again the latter part of this month. The female is wingless, the male flies. Watch for their ascent in October, and put a strip of sheepskin, with the wool on, around the tree, and dip the wool with rock oil or crude petroleum. Repeat the smearing with oil every few days. Do the same again in March. But if you neglected this precaution, look for the eggs near the ends of the branches, in little round clusters, each containing nearly two hundred eggs. The eggs of the tent caterpillar completely encircle the twigs, like a bracelet. Now where you see either the round patches of eggs, or the rings of caterpillar eggs, take them off and burn them, and you'll do a good job, and save your fruit and your neighbors' too. I tell you it's worth taking care of. The cost need not be over twenty-five cents a tree. The value of the fruit will pay for it many times over. It is a melancholy sight in June to see fruit trees all scorched and leafless; it won't pay.
2 Fr.	♂ ♀ ♀	{ Sherid'n def. reb. Gen. Early and cap. over 1000 men, '65.	
3 Sa.	♀ gr. hel. lat. S.	<i>Cool and</i>	
4 G.	3d S. in L.	{ A. Lincoln inaugurated President 2d time, '65.	
5 Mo.		{ 4th. Telegrams sent bet. N. Y. & S. Francisco, dist. 4000 miles; dif. in time, 4hs. '65.	
6 Tu.	♂ ♀ ☾	☾ in Apogee.	
7 W.		{ 6th, Cap. Ft. White and Georgetown, S. C., '65. <i>blustering.</i>	
8 Th.	♂ stationary.	<i>Some</i>	
9 Fr.	Low ti.	{ Both houses Vt. Leg. ratify amend. to Constitution, '65.	
10 Sa.	☾ runs l.	{ Bill to arm slaves passed rebel Congress, '65.	
11 G.	4th S. in L.	{ Gold. med. vot. by Con. pres. to Gen. Grant, '65.	
12 Mo.	♂ ♀ ☾	{ Kinston, N. C., surrenders.	
13 Tu.	♀ in ☾.	{ 12th. Sherm. takes Fayetteville, N. C. <i>snow.</i>	
14 W.		{ Gen. Sheridan repts. destruction of large am't of rebel prop. about Richmond, '65.	
15 Th.	♂ ♂ ☾	<i>Fine,</i>	
16 Fr.	♂ ♀ ☿	{ 17th. Great floods in N. Y., Pa., and other states.	
17 Sa.	♂ ♀ ☾	♂ ☿ ☾. St. Pat.	
18 G.	5th S. in L.	♀ in P. ☾ in P.	
19 Mo.		{ Severe fighting by Sherman at Goldsboro'. Johnston retreats, '65.	
20 Tu.	☐ ♂ ☉	☉ Cent. ♀ Spr. beg.	
21 W.		{ Goldsboro', N. C., occ. by U. S. forces, '65. <i>followed by</i>	
22 Th.		{ Armies of Sherman, Schofield, and Terry meet at Goldsb., '65. <i>snow</i>	
23 Fr.	♂ ♂ ☾	☾ r. high. Low ti.	
24 Sa.	♂ ♀ ☿	{ 25th. Brilliant victory at Fort Steadman, '65.	
25 G.		Palm Sunday. Annunc.	
26 Mo.	♀ gr. elong. E.	<i>or rain.</i>	
27 Tu.		{ Conference of Pres. Lincoln with Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, at City Point, '65.	
28 W.	♀ gr. hel. lat. N.		
29 Th.		{ Army of Potomac advances, and defeats the rebels on the 31st, '65.	
30 Fr.	♂ ☿ ☉	Good Friday.	
31 Sa.		High tides.	

1866.

APRIL, Fourth Month. *27 Sheep Is.*

Astronomical Calculations.

Q's Declination.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.
	1	4	N.39	7	6	56	13	9	9	19	11	16	25	13	17
	2	5	2	8	7	18	14	9	30	20	11	37	26	13	36
	3	5	25	9	7	41	15	9	52	21	11	57	27	13	55
	4	5	48	10	8	3	16	10	13	22	12	17	28	14	14
	5	6	11	11	8	25	17	10	34	23	12	37	29	14	33
	6	6	33	12	8	47	18	10	55	24	12	57	30	14	51

☾ Last Quarter, 8th day, 3h. 58m., morning.

● New Moon, 15th day, 2h. 19m., morning.

☽ First Quarter, 21st day, 5h. 47m., evening.

○ Full Moon, 29th day, 4h. 39m., evening.

Days of Month.	Days of the Week.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Length of Days. h. m.	Day's Incr. h. m.	☾ S.	☽ A.	Full Sea, Boston. Morn. Even.	☽'s Place.	☽ R. S.	Souths. A. m.
1	SU.	5 43	6 26	12 43	3 39	4 16	0	1 4	rei.	8 2	0 49
2	Mo.	5 41	6 27	12 46	3 42	4 17	12 1/2	1	sec.	8 57	1 33
3	Tu.	5 39	6 28	12 49	3 45	3 18	1 1/4	1 1/2	sec.	9 52	2 17
4	W.	5 38	6 29	12 51	3 47	3 19	2	2 1/4	thi.	10 46	3 3
5	Th.	5 36	6 30	12 54	3 50	3 20	2 1/2	3	thi.	11 38	3 50
6	Fr.	5 34	6 31	12 57	3 53	2 21	3 1/4	3 3/4	thi.	morn.	4 38
7	Sa.	5 33	6 32	12 59	3 55	2 22	4 1/4	4 1/2	kn.	0 26	5 27
8	SU.	5 31	6 33	13 2	3 58	2 23	5	5 1/2	kn.	1 11	6 16
9	Mo.	5 29	6 34	13 5	4 1	2 24	6	6 1/2	legs	1 52	7 6
10	Tu.	5 28	6 36	13 8	4 4	1 25	7	7 1/2	legs	2 31	7 57
11	W.	5 26	6 37	13 11	4 7	1 26	8	8 1/2	feet	3 8	8 48
12	Th.	5 24	6 38	13 14	4 10	1 27	9	9 1/2	feet	3 44	9 40
13	Fr.	5 23	6 39	13 16	4 12	0 28	10 3/4	10 1/4	h'd	4 20	10 34
14	Sa.	5 21	6 40	13 19	4 15	0 29	10 3/4	11 1/4	h'd	4 55	11 29
15	SU.	5 19	6 41	13 22	4 18	F. ●	11 1/2	12	n'k	sets.	0 26
16	Mo.	5 18	6 42	13 24	4 20	0 1	—	12 1/2	n'k	8 38	1 25
17	Tu.	5 16	6 44	13 28	4 24	0 2	1	1 1/4	arm	9 48	2 25
18	W.	5 15	6 45	13 30	4 26	1 3	1 3/4	2	arm	10 52	3 25
19	Th.	5 13	6 46	13 33	4 29	1 4	2 1/2	3	br.	11 48	4 24
20	Fr.	5 12	6 47	13 35	4 31	1 5	3 1/2	4	br.	morn.	5 20
21	Sa.	5 10	6 48	13 38	4 34	1 6	4 1/2	5	br.	0 37	6 13
22	SU.	5 8	6 49	13 41	4 37	2 7	5 1/2	6	h'rt	1 20	7 4
23	Mo.	5 7	6 50	13 43	4 39	2 8	6 1/2	7	h'rt	1 58	7 51
24	Tu.	5 5	6 51	13 46	4 42	2 9	7 1/2	8	bel.	2 31	8 37
25	W.	5 4	6 52	13 48	4 44	2 10	8 1/4	8 3/4	bel.	3 1	9 21
26	Th.	5 2	6 53	13 51	4 47	2 11	9	9 1/2	rei.	3 30	10 4
27	Fr.	5 1	6 54	13 53	4 49	2 12	10	10 1/4	rei.	3 58	10 47
28	Sa.	5 0	6 56	13 56	4 52	3 13	10 1/2	11	rei.	4 27	11 30
29	SU.	4 58	6 57	13 59	4 55	3 ○	11 1/4	11 1/2	sec.	rises.	morn.
30	Mo.	4 57	6 58	14 1	4 57	3 15	12	—	sec.	7 46	0 15

APRIL hath 30 days.

1866.



It is very strange that our pulses thrill
At the sight of a voiceless thing,
And our hearts yearn so with tenderness
In the beautiful time of Spring.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1 G.		Easter Su. { Gen. Sheridan attacks	KEEP the beetle going against the droppings of the cattle in the pastures. It pays to spread them evenly and well. Spring wheat may now be sown, and oats as early as practicable. Start a few of the earliest potatoes in pots or boxes, to be set out as soon as the danger of frosts is over. Prepare to stick in the plough. There'll be no more winter at present. The notes of the bluebird, and the robin, and the cheerful song sparrow resound through the trees; the tender grass springs up everywhere, and in every secluded nook the flowers open to the morning sun. All things foretell the coming of spring, and with it the work of preparation and seedtime. The stock needs more than ordinary care. Let it have a variety and a plenty of food, and good shelter from chilling winds. A little nursing pays now, and the root cellar must give up its juicy man-golds, and its carrots or its parsnips. Speaking of parsnips, why don't you raise more of them? Nothing is more nutritious or wholesome for in-coming cows and ewes at this season than fresh-dug parsnips. Don't let another spring find you without a good bed of them; and to make sure of it, sow fresh last year's seed now, as soon as you can get the land in order.
2 Mo.	♂ ♀ ☾	{ and routs the rebel forces at Five Forks, cap. 3 brigades, '65.	
3 Tu.	♂ sta.	☾ in Apo. <i>More</i>	
4 W.		{ 2d. Assault and bril. vict. along whole line in front of Petersburg, '65.	
5 Th.		{ 3d. Weitzel occupies Richmond with Union forces, '65. Great rejoicings throughout the loyal States on account of the fall of Richmond, '65.	
6 Fr.	♂ ♀ ♀	Dr. low.	
7 Sa.			
8 G.		Low Sunday. Low tides.	
9 Mo.	♂ ♀ ☾	{ 6th. Sheridan routs the forces of Lee, '65.	
10 Tu.		{ 9th. Surrender to Gen. Grant of Gen. Lee and his whole army, '65.	
11 W.		{ 10th. Extraordinary rejoicings on acc. of the end of the rebellion, '65.	Mobile occupied by the Union forces, '65. 12th. Stoneman occ. Salisbury, N. C., after a series of victories, '65. Assas. of Pr. Lincoln, '65. 15th. Death of Pres. Lincoln. The whole country in mourning. Same day Andrew Johnson takes the oath of office, and becomes President of the United States, '65. Arr. of Payne for att. on life of Sec. Seward, '65. 19th. Funeral of President Lincoln at Washington, '65. 26th. Gen. Johnston sur. to Gen. Sherman and the Union forces, with all the troops in his department, '65. John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, is shot and killed by cavalry sent to arrest him, '65. 29th. Pres. app. June 1st as a day nat. hum. and pr., '65.
12 Th.	♂ ♂ ☾	{ Mobile occupied by the Union forces, '65.	
13 Fr.		{ 12th. Stoneman occ. Salisbury, N. C., after a series of victories, '65.	
14 Sa.	♂ ♀ ☉ Inf. ♂ ♀ ☾	{ Assas. of Pr. Lincoln, '65.	
15 G.	2d S.af.E.	♂ gr.hel.lat. S.	
16 Mo.	H. ti.	{ 15th. Death of Pres. Lincoln. The whole country in mourning. Same day Andrew Johnson takes the oath of office, and becomes President of the United States, '65.	
17 Tu.			
18 W.			
19 Th.	♂ ♂ ☾ ☾ r.h.	{ Arr. of Payne for att. on life of Sec. Seward, '65.	
20 Fr.		{ 19th. Funeral of President Lincoln at Washington, '65.	
21 Sa.	☐ ♀ ☉	♂ in 8. <i>lowering</i>	Nothing is more nutritious or wholesome for in-coming cows and ewes at this season than fresh-dug parsnips. Don't let another spring find you without a good bed of them; and to make sure of it, sow fresh last year's seed now, as soon as you can get the land in order.
22 G.	3d S. after East.	Low ti.	
23 Mo.	St. George.	<i>weather.</i>	
24 Tu.		{ 26th. Gen. Johnston sur. to Gen. Sherman and the Union forces, with all the troops in his department, '65.	
25 W.	St. Mark.		
26 Th.	♂ sta.	{ John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, is shot and killed by cavalry sent to arrest him, '65.	
27 Fr.			
28 Sa.	♀ in 8.	{ 29th. Pres. app. June 1st as a day nat. hum. and pr., '65.	
29 G.	4th S.af.E.	♂ ♀ ☉. ♂ ♀ ☾	
30 Mo.	☾ in Apogee.	High tides.	

1866.

MAY, Fifth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.
	1	15	N. 9	7	16	53	13	18	26	19	19	49	25	21	0
	2	15	27	8	17	10	14	18	41	20	20	2	26	21	10
	3	15	45	9	17	26	15	18	56	21	20	14	27	21	20
	4	16	2	10	17	41	16	19	10	22	20	26	28	21	30
	5	16	20	11	17	57	17	19	23	23	20	38	29	21	40
	6	16	37	12	18	12	18	19	37	24	20	49	30	21	49

☾ Last Quarter, 7th day, 4h. 58m., evening.

☾ New Moon, 14th day, 10h. 14m., morning.

☾ First Quarter, 21st day, 5h. 14m., morning.

○ Full Moon, 29th day, 8h. 34m., morning.

Days of Month.	Days of the Week.	☀ Rises.	☀ Sets.	☀ Length of Days.	☀ Day's Incre.	☀ F.	☀ A.	☀ Full Sea, Boston.	☀ Morn.	☀ Even.	☀ D's Place.	☀ R.	☀ S.	☀ Souths.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.			h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	4 55	6 59	14 4	5 0	3 16	0	12 1/2	thi.	8 42	1 0			
2	W.	4 54	7 0	14 6	5 2	3 17	12 3/4	1	thi.	9 34	1 47			
3	Th.	4 53	7 1	14 8	5 4	3 18	1 1/2	1 3/4	thi.	10 23	2 34			
4	Fr.	4 51	7 2	14 11	5 7	3 19	2 1/4	2 1/2	kn.	11 8	3 23			
5	Sa.	4 50	7 3	14 13	5 9	3 20	3	3 1/4	kn.	11 50	4 11			
6	SU.	4 49	7 5	14 16	5 12	4 21	3 3/4	4	legs	morn.	5 0			
7	Mo.	4 48	7 6	14 18	5 14	4 22	4 1/2	5	legs	0 29	5 49			
8	Tu.	4 46	7 7	14 21	5 17	4 23	5 1/2	6	legs	1 6	6 39			
9	W.	4 45	7 8	14 23	5 19	4 24	6 1/2	7	feet	1 41	7 29			
10	Th.	4 44	7 9	14 25	5 21	4 25	7 1/2	8	feet	2 15	8 20			
11	Fr.	4 43	7 10	14 27	5 23	4 26	8 1/2	9	h'd	2 49	9 13			
12	Sa.	4 42	7 11	14 29	5 25	4 27	9 1/2	10	h'd	3 26	10 8			
13	SU.	4 41	7 12	14 31	5 27	4 28	10 1/2	11	n'k	4 6	11 5			
14	Mo.	4 40	7 13	14 33	5 29	4	11 1/4	11 3/4	n'k	sets.	0 5			
15	Tu.	4 39	7 14	14 35	5 31	4 1	—	0	arm	8 33	1 7			
16	W.	4 38	7 15	14 37	5 33	4 2	12 1/2	1	arm	9 35	2 8			
17	Th.	4 37	7 16	14 39	5 35	4 3	1 1/2	2	br.	10 30	3 8			
18	Fr.	4 36	7 17	14 41	5 37	4 4	2 1/4	2 3/4	br.	11 17	4 4			
19	Sa.	4 35	7 18	14 43	5 39	4 5	3 1/4	3 1/2	h'rt	11 57	4 58			
20	SU.	4 34	7 19	14 45	5 41	4 6	4	4 1/2	h'rt	morn.	5 47			
21	Mo.	4 33	7 20	14 47	5 43	4 7	5	5 1/2	bel.	0 32	6 34			
22	Tu.	4 32	7 21	14 49	5 45	4 8	6	6 1/4	bel.	1 3	7 19			
23	W.	4 31	7 22	14 51	5 47	4 9	6 3/4	7 1/4	bel.	1 33	8 3			
24	Th.	4 30	7 23	14 53	5 49	3 10	7 3/4	8	rei.	2 3	8 46			
25	Fr.	4 30	7 24	14 54	5 50	3 11	8 1/2	9	rei.	2 31	9 29			
26	Sa.	4 29	7 25	14 56	5 52	3 12	9 1/4	9 3/4	sec.	3 1	10 13			
27	SU.	4 28	7 26	14 58	5 54	3 13	10	10 1/2	sec.	3 33	10 58			
28	Mo.	4 28	7 27	14 59	5 55	3 14	10 3/4	11	sec.	4 8	11 44			
29	Tu.	4 27	7 27	15 0	5 56	3	11 1/2	11 3/4	thi.	rises.	morn.			
30	W.	4 27	7 28	15 1	5 57	3 16	—	0	thi.	8 20	0 31			
31	Th.	4 26	7 29	15 3	5 59	3 17	12 1/2	12 3/4	kn.	9 8	1 20			

MAY hath 31 days.

1866.



Early in the opening May
Vine-leaf and flower had newly burst,
And in the burden of the air
The breath of buds came faint and rare.

M. D.	W. D.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Tu.	♂ in Aph. St. Paul & St. Ja.	A BUSY month is this. The planting must be hurried up. Every farmer ought to raise roots enough to feed his cattle a peck or two a day each, and have some left for the sheep. Plough deep and manure well for roots, not with common barnyard manure, which is full of weed seed, but with the finest old rotted manure, or with some concentrated fertilizer. You'll have plenty of weeds to contend with without planting any. Parsnips, and carrots, and onions ought to have been got in last month, but mangolds may go in this, and ruta bagas will do next. Select a few of the best beets, turnips, parsnips, and carrots to set out for seed. You can't be too careful to raise good seed. Much of the year's success will depend upon it. You want a succession of pease, and it is a good plan to sow every two weeks, after soaking in warm water. The Dan O'Rourke and the Champion of England are standard early sorts, though many new ones are thrust upon the market almost every year. The dwarf varieties are hardy. Turnips or buckwheat may follow pease. Can't I persuade you to leave off that check rein on your working horses? Try it and see. Working oxen ought to have the best of care at this time of year.
2	W.	{ Pres. Johnson offers a reward for the capture of Jeff. Davis, '65.	
3	Th.	♂ runs low. <i>Look out</i>	
4	Fr.	{ Remains of Pres. Lincoln buried at Springfield, Ill., '65.	
5	Sa.	{ 4th. Taylor surrenders last rebel force east of the Mississippi River, '65.	
6	G.	Rogation S. ♂ ♀ ♂. <i>for</i>	
7	Mo.	{ 9th. Trial of assassins and conspirators commences at Washington, '65.	
8	Tu.	Low tides. <i>frosty nights</i>	
9	W.	♂ in Per. { Proc. of Pres. Johnson rec. end of armed resist., '65.	
10	Th.	Asc. Day. { Jeff. Davis cap. in disguise near Irwinsville, Ga., '65.	
11	Fr.	♂ ♂ ♂. ♂ ♀ ♂. ♂ gr. el. W.	
12	Sa.	♂ ♀ ♂. <i>about this</i>	
13	G.	6th Sunday after Easter.	
14	Mo.	♂ in Perigee. High tides.	
15	Tu.	♂ ♀ ♂. <i>time.</i>	
16	W.	♂ ♂ ♂. ♂ runs high.	
17	Th.	{ Massachusetts Legislature prorogued, '65. <i>Good</i>	
18	Fr.	<i>planting weather.</i>	
19	Sa.	♂ ♂ ♀. { 20th. Gen. Sheridan assigned to com. W. of the Miss., '65.	
20	G.	Pentecost. Whit S. ♀ sta.	
21	Mo.	♂ gr. hel. lat. S. Low tides.	
22	Tu.	{ Jeff. Davis and C. C. Clay imprisoned at Fortress Monroe, '65.	
23	W.	{ 20th. Pirate Stonewall deposited with authorities at Havana by the rebels, '65.	
24	Th.	{ 23d. Last review of the Army of the Potomac at Washington, '65.	
25	Fr.	{ Kirby Smith surrendered all the rebel forces beyond the Miss. River, '65.	
26	Sa.	♂ ♀ ♂. { 24th. Last rev. of Armies of the Tenn. & Ga. at Wash., '65.	
27	G.	Trinity Sunday. ♂ in Apo.	
28	Mo.	{ 31st. Gen. Sherman's farewell order promulgated, '65.	
29	Tu.	H. tides. { Amnesty proclamation of Pres. Johnson issued, '65.	
30	W.	♂ ♀ ♂. { Great fire at Meriden, Conn., '65.	
31	Th.	♀ in Per. Corpus Christi.	

1866.

JUNE, Sixth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.
1	22	N.	6	7	22	47	13	23	14	19	23	26	25	23	24
2	22	14	8	22	53	14	23	17	20	23	27	26	23	22	
3	22	21	9	22	58	15	23	20	21	23	27	27	23	20	
4	22	28	10	23	2	16	23	22	22	23	27	28	23	17	
5	22	35	11	23	7	17	23	24	23	23	26	29	23	14	
6	22	41	12	23	11	18	23	25	24	23	25	30	23	10	

☾ Last Quarter, 6th day, 2h. 29m., morning.

☉ New Moon, 12th day, 5h. 23m., evening.

☾ First Quarter, 19th day, 7h. 1m., evening.

○ Full Moon, 27th day, 10h. 51m., evening.

Days of Month.	Days of the Week.	☉ Rises.	☉ Sets.	☉ Length of Days.	☉ Day's Incre.	☉ F.	☉ A.	☉ Full Sea, Boston.	☉ D's	☉ D's	☉ D's	☉ D's
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.			Morn. h. Even. h.	Place.	R. h. S. m.	Souths. h. m.	
1	Fr.	4 26	7 30	15 4	6 0	2	18	1	1½ kn.	9 51	2 9	
2	Sa.	4 25	7 31	15 6	6 2	2	19	1¾ 2¼	kn.	10 30	2 58	
3	SU.	4 25	7 31	15 6	6 2	2	20	2½ 3	legs	11 7	3 47	
4	Mo.	4 24	7 32	15 8	6 4	2	21	3¼ 3¾	legs	11 42	4 35	
5	Tu.	4 24	7 33	15 9	6 5	2	22	4 4½	feet	morn.	5 24	
6	W.	4 24	7 33	15 9	6 5	2	23	5 5½	feet	0 15	6 13	
7	Th.	4 23	7 34	15 11	6 7	1	24	6 6½	h'd	0 48	7 3	
8	Fr.	4 23	7 35	15 12	6 8	1	25	7 7½	h'd	1 22	7 55	
9	Sa.	4 23	7 35	15 12	6 8	1	26	8 8½	n'k	1 59	8 50	
10	SU.	4 23	7 36	15 13	6 9	1	27	9 9½	n'k	2 40	9 47	
11	Mo.	4 22	7 36	15 14	6 10	1	28	10 10½	arm	3 27	10 47	
12	Tu.	4 22	7 37	15 15	6 11	0	☉ 11	11½	arm	sets.	11 48	
13	W.	4 22	7 37	15 15	6 11	0	1 12	—	br.	8 16	0 49	
14	Th.	4 22	7 38	15 16	6 12	0	2 12½	12¾	br.	9 7	1 49	
15	Fr.	4 22	7 38	15 16	6 12	S.	3 1¼	1½	h'rt	9 53	2 46	
16	Sa.	4 22	7 38	15 16	6 12	0	4 2	2½	h'rt	10 32	3 39	
17	SU.	4 22	7 39	15 17	6 13	1	5 2¾	3¼	h'rt	11 5	4 28	
18	Mo.	4 22	7 39	15 17	6 13	1	6 3½	4	bel.	11 36	5 15	
19	Tu.	4 23	7 39	15 17	6 13	1	7 4½	4¾	bel.	morn.	6 0	
20	W.	4 23	7 40	15 17	6 13	1	8 5¼	5½	rei.	0 6	6 43	
21	Th.	4 23	7 40	15 17	6 13	1	9 6	6½	rei.	0 35	7 27	
22	Fr.	4 23	7 40	15 17	6 13	2	10 7	7½	sec.	1 4	8 10	
23	Sa.	4 23	7 40	15 17	Dec.	2	11 7¾	8¼	sec.	1 35	8 55	
24	SU.	4 24	7 40	15 16	0 1	2	12 8¾	9	sec.	2 9	9 40	
25	Mo.	4 24	7 40	15 16	0 1	2	13 9½	9¾	thi.	2 46	10 28	
26	Tu.	4 24	7 40	15 16	0 1	3	14 10¼	10½	thi.	3 27	11 16	
27	W.	4 25	7 40	15 15	0 2	3	○ 11	11¼	kn.	4 14	morn.	
28	Th.	4 25	7 40	15 15	0 2	3	16 11¾	—	kn.	rises.	0 5	
29	Fr.	4 25	7 40	15 15	0 2	3	17 0	12½	kn.	8 32	0 55	
30	Sa.	4 26	7 40	15 14	0 3	3	18 12¾	1	legs	9 11	1 45	

JUNE hath 30 days.

1866.



Strange that the audible stillness of the noon,
The turning to the light of leaves in June,
Strange that they fill not, with their tranquil tone,
The spirit!

M. D.	W. D.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Fr.	{ Nat'l fast in sorrow for the sudden and violent death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, '65.	KEEP down the weeds. 'Twon't do to let them get ahead. Perhaps you haven't got through planting yet. Hurry up. Scratch over the surface of planted fields as often as you can. Thin out the corn if it stands too thick. If a hill has been missed or pulled up, transplant from another, or else put in beans and turnips. Weed out the carrots. They must be kept clean. If the seed failed in places, put in turnips. Hot, dry weather is the best time to kill weeds. Cattle must have pure water at this season. Don't overstock your pastures. One good cow, well fed, pays better than two half fed. Calves do better kept in clean, dry yards or pens, with a little grass cut for them every day, than turned out at pasture too young. Be ready to begin haying early. If you have much grass to cut, some of it must be cut a trifle too early, and some a bit too late. Far better too early than too late. Grass is less apt to be hurt by hot and dry weather when cut quite green. In wet days get the tools in order. Mowing machines ought to be taken apart, and the gum and dirt cleaned out from the journals and boxes, fresh oiled, and all the nuts screwed up and the rivets tightened. Keep the compost heap growing up.
2	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☾.	
3	G.	1st S.af.Tr. { 2d. The passport order rescinded, '65.	
4	Mo.	{ 3d. Gen. Sherman entertained by the New York clubs, '65.	
5	Tu.	{ 3d. Surrender of the rebel naval forces on Red River, '65.	
6	W.	Low ti. { N.H. Leg. meets. Gen. Grant leaves Wash. for the nor., '65.	
7	Th.	{ 6th. The 16th annual convention of Am. Med. Assoc. in Boston, '65.	
8	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☾. { 7th. Western trade del. rec'd by Bost. Bd. of Trade, '65.	
9	Sa.	♂ ♂ ☾. ♀ in ☿.	
10	G.	2d Sund.af.Trin. <i>Fine,</i>	
11	Mo.	♂ ♀ ☾. St. Barn. ☾ in Per.	
12	Tu.	{ The Joyce children murdered at West Roxbury, '65.	
13	W.	♂ ☿ ☾. ☾ r. h. High ti.	
14	Th.	♀ in Per. ♂ ♀ ☾. { The national Congress opens in Boston, '65.	
15	Fr.	with some	
16	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☉ sup. { 17th. Ladd & Whitney mon. conse. at Low., '65.	
17	G.	3d S. aft. Trin. { Sec. Seward announces the withdrawal by France of belligerent rights from southern rebels, '65.	
18	Mo.	{ News received of withdrawal of said belligerent rights by Great Britain, '65.	
19	Tu.	♂ ♀ ☿. L. ti. { Rox. cel. the return of peace and vet. sol., '65.	
20	W.	♂ ♀ ☿. L. ti. { Rox. cel. the return of peace and vet. sol., '65.	
21	Th.	☉ ent. ☿. Summer beg.	
22	Fr.	♀ gr. hel. lat. N. ♂ ♀ ☾.	
23	Sa.	☾ in Ap. { 21st. Meeting in Fan. Hall on reorganization, '65.	
24	G.	4th S.af.Tr. ♀ gr. hel. lat. N.	
25	Mo.	♂ ☿ ☉. { 23d. Death of Admiral Du Pont, '65.	
26	Tu.	{ 28th. Conclusion of trial of assassination conspirators, '65.	
27	W.	☾ runs low. <i>showers.</i>	
28	Th.	High tides. <i>Rather cooler.</i>	
29	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☾. St. Pe. { N.H. h. of r. adopts const. amend., '65.	
30	Sa.	{ The railroad to Manassas Junction opened, '65.	

1866.

JULY, Seventh Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

C's Declination.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.
	1	23	N.7	7	22	35	13	21	49	19	20	49	25	19	37
	2	23	2	8	22	28	14	21	40	20	20	38	26	19	24
	3	22	58	9	22	21	15	21	30	21	20	27	27	19	11
	4	22	52	10	22	13	16	21	21	22	20	15	28	18	57
	5	22	47	11	22	6	17	21	11	23	20	3	29	18	43
	6	22	41	12	21	57	18	21	0	24	19	50	30	18	28

☾ Last Quarter, 5th day, 9h. 20m., morning.

☉ New Moon, 12th day, 0h. 51m., morning.

☾ First Quarter, 19th day, 4h. 59m., morning.

○ Full Moon, 27th day, 11h. 29m., morning.

Days of Month.	Days of the Week.	Rises.		Sets.		Length of Days.		Day's Decre.		☉ S.	☾ A.	Full Sea, Boston.		☾'s Place.	☾ R.		☾ S.	Souths.	
		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.			Morn.	Even.		h.	m.		h.	m.
1	SU.	4 26	7 40	15 14	0 3	4 19	1 1/2	1 3/4	legs	9 46	2 33								
2	Mo.	4 27	7 40	15 13	0 4	4 20	2 1/4	2 1/2	feet	10 19	3 22								
3	Tu.	4 27	7 40	15 13	0 4	4 21	3	3 1/4	feet	10 51	4 11								
4	W.	4 28	7 40	15 12	0 5	4 22	3 3/4	4	h'd	11 24	5 0								
5	Th.	4 29	7 39	15 10	0 7	4 23	4 1/2	5	h'd	11 59	5 50								
6	Fr.	4 29	7 39	15 10	0 7	4 24	5 1/2	6	n'k	morn.	6 42								
7	Sa.	4 30	7 39	15 9	0 8	5 25	6 1/2	7 1/4	n'k	0 36	7 36								
8	SU.	4 31	7 38	15 7	0 10	5 26	7 3/4	8 1/4	n'k	1 18	8 33								
9	Mo.	4 31	7 38	15 7	0 10	5 27	8 1/4	9 1/4	arm	2 7	9 32								
10	Tu.	4 32	7 38	15 6	0 11	5 28	9 3/4	10 1/4	arm	3 3	10 32								
11	W.	4 33	7 37	15 4	0 13	5 29	10 3/4	11 1/4	br.	4 3	11 32								
12	Th.	4 33	7 37	15 4	0 13	5	11 1/2	—	br.	sets.	0 30								
13	Fr.	4 34	7 36	15 2	0 15	5	1	0	h'rt	8 26	1 25								
14	Sa.	4 35	7 35	15 0	0 17	6	2	12 3/4	h'rt	9 4	2 18								
15	SU.	4 36	7 35	14 59	0 18	6	3	1 1/2	bel.	9 36	3 7								
16	Mo.	4 37	7 34	14 57	0 20	6	4	2 1/4	bel.	10 6	3 53								
17	Tu.	4 38	7 34	14 56	0 21	6	5	3	rei.	10 36	4 38								
18	W.	4 38	7 33	14 55	0 22	6	6	3 3/4	rei.	11 6	5 22								
19	Th.	4 39	7 32	14 53	0 24	6	7	4 1/2	rei.	11 36	6 6								
20	Fr.	4 40	7 31	14 51	0 26	6	8	5 1/4	sec.	morn.	6 50								
21	Sa.	4 41	7 30	14 49	0 28	6	9	6 1/4	sec.	0 8	7 36								
22	SU.	4 42	7 29	14 47	0 30	6	10	7 1/2	thi.	0 44	8 22								
23	Mo.	4 43	7 29	14 46	0 31	6	11	8	thi.	1 24	9 10								
24	Tu.	4 44	7 28	14 44	0 33	6	12	9	thi.	2 9	9 59								
25	W.	4 45	7 27	14 42	0 35	6	13	9 3/4	kn.	2 58	10 49								
26	Th.	4 46	7 26	14 40	0 37	6	14	10 1/2	kn.	3 52	11 39								
27	Fr.	4 47	7 25	14 38	0 39	6	○	11 1/4	legs	rises.	morn.								
28	Sa.	4 48	7 24	14 36	0 41	6	16	—	legs	7 47	0 29								
29	SU.	4 49	7 23	14 34	0 43	6	17	12 1/2	feet	8 22	1 19								
30	Mo.	4 50	7 22	14 32	0 45	6	18	1	feet	8 54	2 8								
31	Tu.	4 51	7 21	14 30	0 47	6	19	1 3/4	feet	9 28	2 58								

JULY hath 31 days.

1866.



* * * The clouds pass suddenly away,
And the blue sky is like a newer world,
And the sweet growing things, forest and flower,
Are all breathing up odors to the very heaven.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	G.	5th S. af. Tr. { Bat. of Gettysburg, 1st, 2d, 3d, '64.	GET on with the haying as fast as you can. No time to lose now. It is better to drive work than to let work drive you. You've got a mowing-machine, I hope, and a hay-tedder too. A good horse- rake everybody has that has much hay to rake. Can't afford to do without the labor-doing and labor- saving machines. Labor is the great bill, and to be shortened in every way. Keep the weeds out of your hay. All docks, Canada thistles, and other weeds ought to be pulled out before they ripen their seed to get into the hay, and through that into the manure. It is next to impossible to have clean cultivation unless you take pains to have clean hay. Don't forget the kitchen garden in all your hur- ry. The weeds will be growing, as if for the fun of the thing, if they are not looked after. Cucumbers may still be planted the first of this month for pickles. Keep the hoe going at odd hours among the plants. Hoe if the ground is weedy; hoe if the surface cakes or bakes after a shower, and hoe at any rate. Pinch in the rampant grape runners. Leave two or three eyes above the clusters. If you leave but one, that will push out a shoot, and leave you no good strong bud for next year's growth. If new-set vines show signs of fruit this year, trim off.
2	Mo.	{ 4th. Vicksburg surrenders to U. S. forces, '63.	
3	Tu.	☉ in Apo. <i>Fine weather</i>	
4	W.	☐ ☿ ☉. { Declaration of Indepen- dence, 1776.	
5	Th.	♂ ☿ ☉. Low tides. <i>for</i>	
6	Fr.	{ Maximilian arrives at his capital in Mexico, '64.	
7	Sa.	♂ ♂ ☉. { Our forces evac. Harper's Ferry, '64.	
8	G.	6th S. af. Tr. { Harper's Ferry re-oc. by our forces, '64.	
9	Mo.	☉ in Per. { Invasion of Md. by rebs., and bat. of Monocacy, '64.	
10	Tu.	♂ sta. ☉ r. h. <i>haymakers.</i>	
11	W.	♂ ☿ ☉. { The rebels near Wash- ington, '64.	
12	Th.	{ Engagement near Ft. Stevens, one of the defences of Washington, '64.	
13	Fr.	{ Battle of Tapaluci, Tenn., '64. <i>Signs</i>	
14	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☉. ♂ ♀ ☉. <i>of</i>	
15	G.	7th S. af. Tr. { Early retires fr. before Washington, '64.	
16	Mo.	{ 17th. Gen. Jos. E. Johnston turns over com. of reb. army to Hood at Atlan., '64.	
17	Tu.	☿ sta. { Gen. Sherman moves to with- in 5 miles of Atlanta, '64.	
18	W.	♀ in ☿. <i>rain.</i>	
19	Th.	Low ti. { 18th. The Pres. issues his "To whom it may concern," '64.	
20	Fr.	♂ ☿ ☉. ♂ ♀ ☉. { The rebs. thrice assault Sher- man's army and are repulsed, '64. <i>Much</i>	
21	Sa.	☉ in Apo.	
22	G.	8th S. af. Tr. { Great battle before Atlanta, '64.	
23	Mo.	{ Atlanta shelled. Heavy fighting in the Shenandoah valley, '64.	
24	Tu.	♂ gr. elon. E. ☉ r. l. <i>finer.</i>	
25	W.	St. James. Dog days begin.	
26	Th.	♂ ☿ ☉. { Stoneman despatches a cav- alry force, which destroys 18 miles of track on the Macon Railroad.	
27	Fr.	High ti. { The siege of Atlanta begun, '64.	
28	Sa.	♀ in Aph.	
29	G.	9th S. after Trin. ☐ ♀ ☉.	
30	Mo.	{ The mine explosion in front of Burn- side's position at Petersburg, '64.	
31	Tu.	{ Gen. Stoneman and part of his command captured by rebels, '64.	

1866.

AUGUST, Eighth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.
	1	17	N59	7	16	23	13	14	37	19	12	43	25	10	42
	2	17	43	8	16	6	14	14	18	20	12	23	26	10	21
	3	17	28	9	15	48	15	14	0	21	12	3	27	10	0
	4	17	12	10	15	31	16	13	41	22	11	43	28	9	39
	5	16	56	11	15	13	17	13	22	23	11	23	29	9	17
	6	16	39	12	14	55	18	13	2	24	11	2	30	8	56

☾ Last Quarter, 3d day, 2h. 33m., evening.

☾ New Moon, 10th day, 9h. 52m., morning.

☾ First Quarter, 18th day, 4h. 32m., morning.

○ Full Moon, 25th day, 10h. 49m., evening.

Days of Month.	Days of the Week.	☉ Rises.	☉ Sets.	Length of Days.	Day's Decree.	☉ S.	☾ A.	Full Sea, Boston.	☾'s Place.	☾ R.	☾ S.	☾ Souths.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		Morn. Even.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W.	4 52	7 20	14 28	0 49	6 20	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	h'd	10 2	3 48	
2	Th.	4 53	7 18	14 25	0 52	6 21	3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	h'd	10 38	4 39	
3	Fr.	4 54	7 17	14 23	0 54	6 22	4 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	n'k	11 18	5 32	
4	Sa.	4 55	7 16	14 21	0 56	6 23	5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	n'k	morn.	6 26	
5	SU.	4 56	7 15	14 19	0 58	6 24	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	arm	0 3	7 23	
6	Mo.	4 57	7 14	14 17	1 0	6 25	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	arm	0 54	8 21	
7	Tu.	4 58	7 12	14 14	1 3	5 26	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	br.	1 51	9 19	
8	W.	4 59	7 11	14 12	1 5	5 27	9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	br.	2 53	10 17	
9	Th.	5 0	7 10	14 10	1 7	5 28	10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	h'rt	3 58	11 13	
10	Fr.	5 1	7 8	14 7	1 10	5 29	11 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	h'rt	sets.	0 6	
11	Sa.	5 2	7 7	14 5	1 12	5 1	—	0	bel.	7 33	0 57	
12	SU.	5 3	7 6	14 3	1 14	5 2	12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	bel.	8 6	1 45	
13	Mo.	5 4	7 4	14 0	1 17	5 3	1	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	bel.	8 36	2 31	
14	Tu.	5 5	7 3	13 58	1 19	4 4	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	rei.	9 6	3 16	
15	W.	5 7	7 1	13 54	1 23	4 5	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	rei.	9 36	4 0	
16	Th.	5 8	7 0	13 52	1 25	4 6	3	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	sec.	10 8	4 45	
17	Fr.	5 9	6 58	13 49	1 28	4 7	3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	sec.	10 43	5 30	
18	Sa.	5 10	6 57	13 47	1 30	4 8	4 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	sec.	11 21	6 16	
19	SU.	5 11	6 55	13 44	1 33	3 9	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	thi.	morn.	7 2	
20	Mo.	5 12	6 54	13 42	1 35	3 10	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	thi.	0 3	7 51	
21	Tu.	5 13	6 52	13 39	1 38	3 11	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	kn.	0 50	8 40	
22	W.	5 14	6 51	13 37	1 40	3 12	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	kn.	1 41	9 30	
23	Th.	5 15	6 49	13 34	1 43	2 13	9 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	legs	2 37	10 20	
24	Fr.	5 16	6 48	13 32	1 45	2 14	10	10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	legs	3 37	11 11	
25	Sa.	5 17	6 46	13 29	1 48	2 15	11	11 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	legs	4 42	morn.	
26	SU.	5 18	6 44	13 26	1 51	2 16	11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	feet	rises.	0 1	
27	Mo.	5 19	6 43	13 24	1 53	1 17	0	12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	feet	7 29	0 52	
28	Tu.	5 20	6 41	13 21	1 56	1 18	12 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	h'd	8 4	1 43	
29	W.	5 21	6 39	13 18	1 50	1 19	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	h'd	8 40	2 35	
30	Th.	5 22	6 38	13 16	2 1	0 20	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	n'k	9 19	3 23	
31	Fr.	5 23	6 36	13 13	2 4	0 21	3	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	n'k	10 2	4 23	

AUGUST hath 31 days.

1866.



The evening star will twinkle presently;
The last small bird is silent, and the bee
Has gone into his hive, and the shut flowers
Are bending as if sleeping on the stem.

M.	D.	W.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	W.	♂ ♀ ☾.	Cooler,	You have time to breathe a little after haying. Swing open the great barn doors, and let the air draw through every warm day. It will be good for the hay. There is work enough for a busy man on the farm. Permanent improvements need attention. You may have some piece that wants draining. Now is the time to do it. Get out those rocks, and clear up the mowing lots. It'll save time and trouble, and you'll get better crops. Clear up along the walls and hedges. Many an old stone wall takes up more room than a little. Won't it pay to put them in order? Pull the weeds from growing crops. 'Twon't do to let them go to seed. These pastures are getting short. Cut up a little corn fodder every day for the stock. They'll relish it now, and cows, you know, need generous feeding. Put in the plough, and get ready for the winter grains. You'll have patches where the oats and early potatoes have come off, and they might as well be ploughed now. Get ready to sow grass seed at the end of this month or early next. It does better sown in the fall. Cut coarse wild grasses for bedding for stock. Get out muck and pond mud for composting. You can make a big compost heap with the rubbish about your place. Make all the manure you can.
2	Th.		with rough	
3	Fr.	{ 5th. Terrific fight in front of Petersburg. Rebels repulsed, '64.		
4	Sa.	Low. ti. { Ex. of Un. and reb. officers under fire at Ch'ston, '64.		
5	G.	10 S.af.Tr. ♂ ♂ ☾. ☾ in Pe.		
6	Mo.	♀ sta. { 5th. Great bat. at Mobile Bay. Rebel ram Tenn. capt'd after		
7	Tu.	♂ ☾ ☾. ☾ r.h. battles on reed, '64.		
8	W.	{ 6th. Com. Farragut shells Fort Gaines, Mobile harb., '64. Fort sur. on the 8th.		
9	Th.	{ 6th. Another battle at Atlanta, '64.	winds.	
10	Fr.	High tides. { 8th. Sheridan assumes command of troops in the Shenandoah valley, '64.		
11	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☾.		
12	G.	11th S.af.Tr. { Gen. Grant throws a powerful force across the river at Deep Bottom, Va.		
13	Mo.	♂ ♀ ☾.		
14	Tu.	{ Fighting near Richmond, '64.	Great	
15	W.	{ The fight at Richmond still continued, '64.		
16	Th.	♂ ♀ ☾. { Fighting on the north bank of the James, '64.		
17	Fr.	♀ in ☿. ♀ gr. hel. lat. S.		
18	Sa.	☾ in Apo. Low ti.	heat,	
19	G.	12 S.af.Tr. { The rebels drive in Warren's pickets, and severe fighting near Richmond, '64.		
20	Mo.	♂ ♀ ☉ Inf.		
21	Tu.	☾ runs low.	with thunder	
22	W.	{ Cannonade of Union works near Petersburg, '64.		
23	Th.	♂ ♀ ☾. { Ft. Morgan, Mobile Bay, sur., 200 pris., 60 pieces artill., '64.		
24	Fr.	St. Barthol. and lightning.		
25	Sa.	{ Severe battle on Weldon Railroad, near Reams's Station, '64.		
26	G.	13th S.af.Tr. High tides.		
27	Mo.	{ 26th. Early's cavalry defeated in attempts to cross the Potomac, '64.		
28	Tu.	♂ ♀ ☾. { Gen. Sherman's army reach Red Oak, 13 miles from Atlanta, and begin to destroy the railroad, '64.		
29	W.	♀ sta.		
30	Th.	☾ in Per.	Look out for	
31	Fr.	{ Great battle near Atlanta, '64.	showers.	

1866.

SEPTEMBER, Ninth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.
	1	8	N12	7	5	59	13	3	42	19	1	23	25	0	57
	2	7	50	8	5	37	14	3	19	20	1	0	26	1	20
	3	7	28	9	5	14	15	2	56	21	0	37	27	1	44
	4	7	6	10	4	51	16	2	33	22	0	N13	28	2	7
	5	6	44	11	4	28	17	2	10	23	0	S.10	29	2	30
	6	6	22	12	4	5	18	1	47	24	0	33	30	2	54

☾ Last Quarter, 1st day, 7h. 25m., evening.

☉ New Moon, 8th day, 9h. 30m., evening.

☾ First Quarter, 16th day, 10h. 44m., evening.

☉ Full Moon, 24th day, 9h. 21m., morning.

Days of Month.	Days of the Week.	☉		☾		Length of Days.	Day's Decre.	☉	☾	Full Sea, Boston.		☾'s	☾	☾		
		Rises.	Sets.	Morn.	Even.					R.	S.				Souths.	
		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	F.	A.	h.	h.	Place.	h.	m.	h.	m.
1	Sa.	5 24	6 34	13 10	2 7	0	22	4	4½	arm	10 50	5 18				
2	SU.	5 26	6 33	13 7	2 10	1	23	5	5½	arm	11 44	6 16				
3	Mo.	5 27	6 31	13 4	2 13	1	24	6	6¾	br.	morn.	7 13				
4	Tu.	5 28	6 29	13 1	2 16	1	25	7¼	7¾	br.	0 44	8 9				
5	W.	5 29	6 28	12 59	2 18	1	26	8¼	8¾	h'rt	1 47	9 5				
6	Th.	5 30	6 26	12 56	2 21	2	27	9¼	9¾	h'rt	2 51	9 58				
7	Fr.	5 31	6 24	12 53	2 24	2	28	10¼	10½	h'rt	3 56	10 48				
8	Sa.	5 32	6 22	12 50	2 27	2	☉	11	11¼	bel.	5 0	11 37				
9	SU.	5 33	6 21	12 48	2 29	3	1	11½	12	bel.	sets.	0 24				
10	Mo.	5 34	6 19	12 45	2 32	3	2	—	12¼	rei.	7 6	1 9				
11	Tu.	5 35	6 17	12 42	2 35	4	3	12½	1	rei.	7 36	1 54				
12	W.	5 36	6 15	12 39	2 38	4	4	1¼	1½	sec.	8 8	2 39				
13	Th.	5 37	6 14	12 37	2 40	4	5	2	2¼	sec.	8 42	3 24				
14	Fr.	5 38	6 12	12 34	2 43	5	6	2½	3	sec.	9 18	4 9				
15	Sa.	5 39	6 10	12 31	2 46	5	7	3¼	3½	thi.	9 57	4 55				
16	SU.	5 40	6 8	12 28	2 49	5	8	4	4½	thi.	10 41	5 43				
17	Mo.	5 41	6 7	12 26	2 51	6	9	4¾	5¼	kn.	11 31	6 31				
18	Tu.	5 43	6 5	12 22	2 55	6	10	5¾	6¼	kn.	morn.	7 20				
19	W.	5 44	6 3	12 19	2 58	6	11	6¾	7¼	kn.	0 25	8 9				
20	Th.	5 45	6 1	12 16	3 1	7	12	7¾	8¼	legs	1 23	8 59				
21	Fr.	5 46	6 0	12 14	3 3	7	13	8¾	9¼	legs	2 24	9 49				
22	Sa.	5 47	5 58	12 11	3 6	7	14	9½	10	feet	3 29	10 40				
23	SU.	5 48	5 56	12 8	3 9	8	15	10½	10¾	feet	4 36	11 32				
24	Mo.	5 49	5 54	12 5	3 12	8	☉	11¼	11½	h'd	rises.	morn.				
25	Tu.	5 50	5 52	12 2	3 15	8	17	12	—	h'd	6 37	0 25				
26	W.	5 51	5 51	12 0	3 17	9	18	12½	12¾	n'k	7 16	1 19				
27	Th.	5 52	5 49	11 57	3 20	9	19	1	1½	n'k	8 0	2 15				
28	Fr.	5 53	5 47	11 54	3 23	9	20	2	2½	arm	8 48	3 12				
29	Sa.	5 54	5 45	11 51	3 26	10	21	2¾	3¼	arm	9 41	4 10				
30	SU.	5 56	5 44	11 48	3 29	10	22	3¾	4¼	br.	10 38	5 8				

SEPTEMBER hath 30 days.

1866.



* * * 'Tis now the first
Of the Autumnal season, and the leaves,
Whose shadows lay so still upon the path,
Have put their beauty forth beneath the eye.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Sa.	{ Bat. of Atlanta continued. The city oc- cupied on the 2d, '64.	It costs less to make early pork, and farmers make a mistake to put off fattening their pigs till cold weather sets in. A little green food now and then is very useful. Sow grass seed now. I think it does better by itself without any grain. Look out and get good seed. If you had more fodder corn than you wanted for feeding out green, you can cure it this month, and it will make excellent winter feed. It is hard to cure it well, but it can be done by taking a little pains. Cut all the second crop you can get. Rowen is the feed for ewes and mulch cows. Nothing like it. Sow your winter grains now. Wheat and rye fol- low oats very well, but they will do pretty well on sod land newly turned. You sowed some late turnips, I suppose. They can now be cultivated, if you sowed in drills, and need attention any way. You will have some spare time for fall ploughing. It is a good plan to turn the soil up to the frosts of winter, and let it weather. It's a good plan to keep all the stock you can, even if you have to be at some expense for extra feeding. You may want to buy a little now to consume your crops. It pays best to sell the products of the farm on four legs. You get a good deal of manure, and so good crops.
2	G.	14th S.af.Tr. ♂ ♂ C. L. ti.	
3	Mo.	♂ ♀ C. Cr.h. <i>Very fine.</i>	
4	Tu.	{ Gen. Gillem surprises Morgan at Green- ville, Tenn., '64.	
5	W.	♀ in ♀. Dog days end.	
6	Th.	♂ gr.elong.W. { 5th. The President recommends a	
7	Fr.	♂ ♂ C. day of thanksgiving for Sunday, Sept. 11th, '64.	
8	Sa.	{ Gen. McClellan accepts the nomination for the Presidency, '64.	
9	G.	15th S.af.Tr. High tides.	
10	Mo.	♂ in ♀. ♀ in Per. { A truce of ten days declared	
11	Tu.	by Gen. Sherman at Atlanta, '64. <i>Cooler,</i>	
12	W.	♂ ♀ C. <i>with high</i>	
13	Th.	♂ ♀ C. { Cap. of a S. C. reg't by Sher- idan at Opequ'n Cr., Va., '64.	
14	Fr.	{ Sec. Stanton orders the draft to com- mence, '64.	
15	Sa.	C in Apogee. <i>winds.</i>	
16	G.	16th Sunday after Trinity.	
17	Mo.	♂ ♀ ♀. Cr.l. Low tides.	
18	Tu.	♂ stationary. <i>Fine for</i>	
19	W.	♂ ♀ C. { Bat. Winchester, Va. Vict. of Sheridan over Early, 25000	
20	Th.	♂ gr.hel.lat.N. pris., 9 flags, and 5 pieces artill., '64.	
21	Fr.	♀ in Aph. St. Matthew.	
22	Sa.	{ 20th. Sheridan crosses Cedar Creek, hav- ing pursued the rebels 30 miles, '64.	
23	G.	17th S.af.Tr. Autumn beg.	
24	Mo.	♂ ♂ ♀. High ti. { 22d. Battle of Fisher's Hill,	
25	Tu.	♂ ♀ C. Va. Another victory by Sheridan, '64.	
26	W.	C in Per. { Sheridan's cavalry enter Staunton, Va., '64.	
27	Th.	<i>a few days.</i>	
28	Fr.	{ Adm. Porter issues farewell order to Mis- sissippi squadron, '64.	
29	Sa.	Michaelmas Day.	
30	G.	18th S.af.Tr. C runs high.	

1866.

OCTOBER, Tenth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.
	1	3	17	7	5	36	13	7	53	19	10	5	25	12	12
	2	3	40	8	5	59	14	8	15	20	10	27	26	12	33
	3	4	4	9	6	22	15	8	37	21	10	48	27	12	53
	4	4	27	10	6	45	16	8	59	22	11	9	28	13	13
	5	4	50	11	7	7	17	9	21	23	11	30	29	13	33
	6	5	13	12	7	30	18	9	43	24	11	51	30	13	53

☾ Last Quarter, 1st day, 1h. 25m., morning.

☉ New Moon, 8th day, 0h. 14m., morning.

☾ First Quarter, 16th day, 4h. 39m., evening.

☉ Full Moon, 23d day, 7h. 29m., evening.

☾ Last Quarter, 30th day, 10h. 1m., morning.

Days of Month.	Days of the Week.	☉ Rises.	☉ Sets.	Length of Days.	Day's Decre.	☉ F.	☉ A.	Full Sea, Boston.	☉'s Place.	☉ R.	☉ S.	☉ Months.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.			Morn. Even.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Mo.	5 57	5 42	11 45	3 32	10	23	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	br.	11 39	6 5
2	Tu.	5 58	5 40	11 42	3 35	11	24	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	br.	morn.	7 1
3	W.	5 59	5 38	11 39	3 38	11	25	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	h'rt	0 43	7 54
4	Th.	6 0	5 37	11 37	3 40	11	26	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	h'rt	1 48	8 44
5	Fr.	6 1	5 35	11 34	3 43	12	27	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	bel.	2 50	9 33
6	Sa.	6 2	5 33	11 31	3 46	12	28	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	bel.	3 52	10 19
7	SU.	6 3	5 32	11 29	3 48	12	29	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	rei.	4 52	11 5
8	Mo.	6 4	5 30	11 26	3 51	12	☉	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	rei.	sets.	11 49
9	Tu.	6 6	5 28	11 22	3 55	13	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	rei.	6 9	0 34
10	W.	6 7	5 27	11 20	3 57	13	2	0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	sec.	6 41	1 19
11	Th.	6 8	5 25	11 17	4 0	13	3	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	sec.	7 16	2 4
12	Fr.	6 9	5 23	11 14	4 3	14	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	thi.	7 54	2 50
13	Sa.	6 10	5 22	11 12	4 5	14	5	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	thi.	8 36	3 37
14	SU.	6 12	5 20	11 8	4 9	14	6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	thi.	9 22	4 24
15	Mo.	6 13	5 18	11 5	4 12	14	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	kn.	10 13	5 12
16	Tu.	6 14	5 17	11 3	4 14	14	8	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	kn.	11 8	6 0
17	W.	6 15	5 15	11 0	4 17	15	9	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	legs	morn.	6 48
18	Th.	6 16	5 14	10 58	4 19	15	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	legs	0 7	7 37
19	Fr.	6 17	5 12	10 55	4 22	15	11	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	feet	1 9	8 27
20	Sa.	6 19	5 11	10 52	4 25	15	12	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	feet	2 14	9 17
21	SU.	6 20	5 9	10 49	4 28	15	13	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	feet	3 21	10 9
22	Mo.	6 21	5 8	10 47	4 30	15	14	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	h'd	4 31	11 3
23	Tu.	6 22	5 6	10 44	4 33	16	☉	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	h'd	5 43	11 59
24	W.	6 23	5 5	10 42	4 35	16	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	n'k	rises.	morn.
25	Th.	6 24	5 3	10 39	4 38	16	17	0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	n'k	6 37	0 57
26	Fr.	6 26	5 2	10 36	4 41	16	18	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	arm	7 30	1 57
27	Sa.	6 27	5 0	10 33	4 44	16	19	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	arm	8 29	2 58
28	SU.	6 28	4 59	10 31	4 46	16	20	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	br.	9 32	3 58
29	Mo.	6 29	4 58	10 29	4 48	16	21	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	br.	10 36	4 55
30	Tu.	6 31	4 56	10 25	4 52	16	22	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	hr't	11 40	5 50
31	W.	6 32	4 55	10 23	4 54	16	23	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	hr't	morn.	6 42



'Tis the rich Autumn, when the filmy mist
Lies like a silver lining on the sky,
And the clear air exhilarates, and life
Simply is luxury. * * *

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Mo.	♀ gr. e. E. ♂ ♂ ☾. ☐ ♂ ☉.	Now is the time to guard your trees against the canker-worm, if you live in a region where they like to visit. The wingless female comes out of the ground, runs up the trees, often as early as the middle of this month, and so on through November, and, if the weather is mild, into December. Sometimes she goes up also in warm spells in the winter, and from the middle to the end of March. The surest way to prevent the ravages of this insect is to tack a strip of sheep-skin, with the wool on, around each tree, and smear the wool with crude petroleum or rock oil frequently. This will prevent their getting up. Then in April, before the eggs hatch, don't fail to examine the trunk of every tree, below where the wool was put on, for the eggs: scrape them off and destroy them. Many who use tar on the trees, neglect this precaution, and then wonder how the canker-worm got up. The whole expense of protecting your trees need not exceed twenty-five cents; but if you should spend fifty cents or a dollar a tree, you'll get it back in apples and satisfaction, both of which pay well: in fact no farmer can afford to live without either of them. Study and become familiar with the habits of insects. Our mistakes arise from ignorance and neglect, generally.
2	Tu.	♂ ♀ ☉. Sup. Low tides.	
3	W:	<i>Much finer, with</i>	
4	Th.	♂ ♀ ☉. { 55th ann. meet. of Bd. C. for F.M. at Wor., 4th to 7th, '64.	
5	Fr.	<i>cool nights.</i>	
6	Sa.	{ 7th. Capture of pirate Florida, by the Wachusett, in Brazil, '64.	
7	G.	19th S. af. Trin. <i>Becomes</i>	
8	Mo.	☐ ♂ ☉. ♂ ♀ ☾. H. tides.	
9	Tu.	{ Sheridan routs rebel cav. under Rosser, near Strasburg, Va., '64.	
10	W.	♂ ♀ ☾. <i>changeable, with</i>	
11	Th.	{ Vt. Legislature meets.	
12	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☾. ☾ in Ap. <i>high</i>	
13	Sa.	♀ gr. hel. lat. S. <i>winds.</i>	
14	G.	20th S. af. Trin. ☾ r. low.	
15	Mo.	{ 14th. Cor. stone of new Masonic Temple laid in Boston, with impos. cerem., '64.	
16	Tu.	♂ ♀ ☾. { 15th. Gen. Crook def. rebs. in Shen. Val., Va., '64.	
17	W.	☐ ♀ ☉. Low tides.	
18	Th.	St. Luke Ev. <i>Now you</i>	
19	Fr.	{ Battle of Cedar Creek, Sheridan triumphant, '64.	
20	Sa.	{ 19th. Raid of freebooters at St. Albans, Vt., and robbery of banks, '64.	
21	G.	21st S. af. Trin. <i>may look</i>	
22	Mo.	♂ ♀ ☾. <i>out for</i>	
23	Tu.	{ Eastport, Me., partially destroyed by fire, '64. <i>a</i>	
24	W.	♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ in Aph. H. tid.	
25	Th.	☾ in Perigee. <i>storm.</i>	
26	Fr.	{ 27th. Rebel ram Albemarle bravely sunk by Lt. Cushing, in Roanoke River, '64.	
27	Sa.	☾ runs high.	
28	G.	22d S. after Trin. ♂ ♂ ☾.	
29	Mo.	♂ ♂ ☾. { Maryland proclaimed a Free State, '64.	
30	Tu.	Low tides.	
31	W.	{ Nevada declared a State by proclamation, '64.	

1866.

NOVEMBER, Eleventh Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.
1	14	S.32	7	16	22	13	18	3	19	19	32	25	20	49
2	14	51	8	16	40	14	18	19	20	19	46	26	21	0
3	15	10	9	16	57	15	18	34	21	19	59	27	21	11
4	15	28	10	17	14	16	18	49	22	20	12	28	21	22
5	15	47	11	17	31	17	19	4	23	20	25	29	21	32
6	16	5	12	17	47	18	19	18	24	20	37	30	21	42

☉ New Moon, 7th day, 5h. 40m., morning.

☾ First Quarter, 15th day, 9h. 23m., morning.

☾ Full Moon, 22d day, 5h. 31m., morning.

☾ Last Quarter, 28th day, 10h. 21m., evening.

Days of Month.	Days of the Week.	☉		☾		Length of Days.		Day's Decre.		☉	☾	Full Sea. Boston.		☾'s	☾	☾	
		Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	F.	A.	Morn. h.	Even. h.	Place.	R. h.	S. m.	Souths. h. m.		
1	Th.	6 33	4 54	10 21	4 56	16 24	6 1½	7	bel.	0 44	7 31						
2	Fr.	6 34	4 52	10 18	4 59	16 25	7 ½	8	bel.	1 46	8 18						
3	Sa.	6 36	4 51	10 15	5 2	16 26	8 ½	8¾	rei.	2 47	9 3						
4	SU.	6 37	4 50	10 13	5 4	16 27	9 ¼	9 ½	rei.	3 46	9 47						
5	Mo.	6 38	4 49	10 11	5 6	16 28	10	10 ¼	rei.	4 45	10 31						
6	Tu.	6 39	4 48	10 9	5 8	16 29	10¾	11	sec.	5 43	11 15						
7	W.	6 41	4 46	10 5	5 12	16 30	11 ¼	11 ½	sec.	sets.	0 0						
8	Th.	6 42	4 45	10 3	5 14	16 1	12	—	thi.	5 51	0 46						
9	Fr.	6 43	4 44	10 1	5 16	16 2	12 ¼	12 ½	thi.	6 33	1 33						
10	Sa.	6 45	4 43	9 58	5 19	16 3	1	1 ¼	thi.	7 18	2 20						
11	SU.	6 46	4 42	9 56	5 21	16 4	1 ½	2	kn.	8 7	3 7						
12	Mo.	6 47	4 41	9 54	5 23	16 5	2 ¼	2¾	kn.	8 59	3 55						
13	Tu.	6 48	4 40	9 52	5 25	16 6	3	3 ½	legs	9 55	4 42						
14	W.	6 50	4 39	9 49	5 28	15 7	3¾	4 ¼	legs	10 54	5 30						
15	Th.	6 51	4 38	9 47	5 30	15 8	4¾	5	legs	11 56	6 17						
16	Fr.	6 52	4 37	9 45	5 32	15 9	5 ½	6	feet	morn.	7 6						
17	Sa.	6 53	4 37	9 44	5 33	15 10	6 ½	7	feet	1 0	7 55						
18	SU.	6 55	4 36	9 41	5 36	15 11	7 ½	8	h'd	2 7	8 46						
19	Mo.	6 56	4 35	9 39	5 38	14 12	8 ½	9	h'd	3 17	9 40						
20	Tu.	6 57	4 34	9 37	5 40	14 13	9 ½	10	n'k	4 29	10 37						
21	W.	6 58	4 34	9 36	5 41	14 14	10 ½	11	n'k	5 42	11 37						
22	Th.	6 59	4 33	9 34	5 43	14 15	11 ¼	11¾	arm	rises.	morn.						
23	Fr.	7 1	4 32	9 31	5 46	13 16	—	12 ¼	arm	6 12	0 39						
24	Sa.	7 2	4 32	9 30	5 47	13 17	12 ½	1	br.	7 14	1 41						
25	SU.	7 3	4 31	9 28	5 49	13 18	1 ½	2	br.	8 20	2 42						
26	Mo.	7 4	4 31	9 27	5 50	12 19	2 ½	2¾	h'rt	9 27	3 41						
27	Tu.	7 5	4 30	9 25	5 52	12 20	3 ¼	3¾	h'rt	10 33	4 36						
28	W.	7 6	4 30	9 24	5 53	12 21	4	4 ½	bel.	11 37	5 27						
29	Th.	7 7	4 29	9 22	5 55	11 22	5	5 ½	bel.	morn.	6 16						
30	Fr.	7 8	4 29	9 21	5 56	11 23	6	6 ½	bel.	0 39	7 2						

NOVEMBER hath 30 days.

1866.



And when the tinting of the Autumn leaves
Had faded from its glory, we have sat
By the good fires of Winter, and rejoiced
Over the fulness of the gathered sheaf.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Th.	All Saints Day. <i>Good</i>	Close up the fall work, and get ready for Thanksgiving time, and after that the winter. The Swedes and the Mangolds should be harvested and put into the root cellar, the corn husked out and stored away in the corn barn, or somewhere out of the way of the rats, the grape vines pruned, leaving but one or two buds to the spur for fruiting next year, and an immense amount of leaves, sand, muck, &c., got up for use in bedding, composting, and making manure through the winter. Fall ploughing may also be pushed on till the ground freezes up. If land is tolerably level, so as not to wash too badly, it is best to plough in the fall. Many insects are destroyed by turning up the larvæ and eggs to the frosts and snows of winter, and if you have a lot of daisies and twitch-grass, it is a good plan to turn it up shallow, so that the roots will suffer from the winter's cold. Stock needs increased care. As the cold nights come on, see that they are warmly housed in well-ventilated stables or barns. You can keep up the flow of milk by using more or less succulent food. I don't believe in pasturing the mowing lots much at this season of the year. It is tempting, to be sure, but there is rarely economy in it.
2	Fr.	<i>weather for a few</i>	
3	Sa.	{ Rebel army under Hood att. to cross the Tenn., are repulsed by Sherman, '64.	
4	G.	23d S. aft. Tr. <i>days.</i>	
5	Mo.	♀ at gr. brilliancy.	
6	Tu.	<i>Changeable, with</i>	
7	W.	♂ ♀ ☾. ♂ ♀ ☼. High ti.	
8	Th.	♂ ♀ ☾. { Re-election of Lincoln, and election of Johnson, '64.	
9	Fr.	☾ in Ap. { Sherman issues orders regulating the march of his army through Georgia, '64.	
10	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☾. { <i>signs</i>	
11	G.	24th S. aft. Tr. ☾ r. l. of a	
12	Mo.	{ Burning of Atlanta, '64. <i>storm.</i>	
13	Tu.	♂ ♀ ☾. ♀ gr. hel. lat. S.	
14	W.	{ 13th. Right of Sherman's army, Howard com'g, beg. its march through Ga., '64.	
15	Th.	Low ti. { 14th. Sherman's left leaves Atlanta, '64. <i>Quite</i>	
16	Fr.	{ Cavalry battle at Bear Creek Station, '64. <i>fine</i>	
17	Sa.	♀ gr. elong. E. { Sherman occ. McDonough, Ga., '64.	
18	G.	25th S. af. Tr. ♂ ♀ ☾. <i>again.</i>	
19	Mo.	{ 18th. Gov. Brown and the Legislature leave Milledgeville, Ga., '64.	
20	Tu.	♀ stat. { Sherman attacks East Macon, Ga., '64.	
21	W.	{ Sherman's right wing captures Milledgeville, Ga., '64.	
22	Th.	☾ in Per. High tides.	
23	Fr.	{ Fights near Griswoldville and Oconee River, Ga., '64.	
24	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☾. ☾ r. h. <i>Very cold</i>	
25	G.	26th S. af. Tr. { Attempt to burn the hotels in N. York city by rebel spies, '64.	
26	Mo.	♂ ♂ ☾. {	
27	Tu.	♀ stat. { Capture of Roger A. Pryor, near Petersburg, Va., '64.	
28	W.	Spring in Malta and China.	
29	Th.	Low tides. <i>nights.</i>	
30	Fr.	St. Andrew. { Battle of Franklin, Tenn., '64.	

1866.

DECEMBER, Twelfth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.	Days.	h.	m.
1	21	S.	52	7	22	39	13	23	11	19	23	26	25	23	24
2	22		1	8	22	46	14	23	15	20	23	27	26	23	22
3	22		9	9	22	52	15	23	18	21	23	27	27	23	20
4	22		17	10	22	57	16	23	21	22	23	27	28	23	17
5	22		25	11	23	2	17	23	23	23	23	27	29	23	13
6	22		32	12	23	7	18	23	25	24	23	26	30	23	9

- New Moon, 7th day, 0h. 41m., morning.
 ☽ First Quarter, 14th day, 11h. 59m., evening.
 ○ Full Moon, 21st day, 3h. 50m., evening.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 28th day, 2h. 39m., evening.

Days of Month.	Days of the Week.	☀		☾		Length of Days.		Day's Decree.		☀	☾	Full Sea, Boston.		☽'s	☽	☽		
		Rises.	Sets.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	F.	A.	Morn.	Even.	Place.	R.	S.	Souths.	
		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.			h.	h.		h.	m.	h.	m.
1	Sa.	7	9	4	29	9	20	5	57	11	24	7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	rei.	1	39	7	46
2	SU.	7	10	4	28	9	18	5	59	10	25	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	rei.	2	39	8	30
3	Mo.	7	11	4	28	9	17	6	0	10	26	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	sec.	3	38	9	14
4	Tu.	7	13	4	28	9	15	6	2	10	27	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	sec.	4	35	9	58
5	W.	7	14	4	28	9	14	6	3	9	28	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	sec.	5	30	10	43
6	Th.	7	15	4	28	9	13	6	4	9	29	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	thi.	6	24	11	30
7	Fr.	7	16	4	28	9	12	6	5	8	●	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	thi.	sets.		0	17
8	Sa.	7	17	4	28	9	11	6	6	8	1	—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	kn.	6	3	1	4
9	SU.	7	17	4	28	9	11	6	6	7	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	kn.	6	54	1	52
10	Mo.	7	18	4	28	9	10	6	7	7	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	kn.	7	49	2	40
11	Tu.	7	19	4	28	9	9	6	8	6	4	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	legs	8	47	3	27
12	W.	7	20	4	28	9	8	6	9	6	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	legs	9	47	4	14
13	Th.	7	21	4	28	9	7	6	10	5	6	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	feet	10	48	5	1
14	Fr.	7	22	4	28	9	6	6	11	5	7	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	feet	11	52	5	48
15	Sa.	7	22	4	29	9	6	6	11	5	8	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	h'd	morn.	6	36	
16	SU.	7	23	4	29	9	6	6	11	4	9	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	h'd	0	58	7	27
17	Mo.	7	24	4	29	9	5	6	12	4	10	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	h'd	2	5	8	20
18	Tu.	7	24	4	29	9	5	6	12	3	11	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	n'k	3	15	9	16
19	W.	7	25	4	30	9	5	6	12	3	12	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	n'k	4	27	10	16
20	Th.	7	26	4	30	9	4	6	13	2	13	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	arm	5	39	11	18
21	Fr.	7	26	4	31	9	4	6	13	2	○	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	arm	rises.	morn.		
22	Sa.	7	27	4	31	9	4	Incr.		1	15	12	—	br.	5	56	0	21
23	SU.	7	27	4	32	9	5	0	1	1	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	br.	7	6	1	23
24	Mo.	7	27	4	32	9	5	0	1	0	17	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	h'rt	8	15	2	21
25	Tu.	7	28	4	33	9	5	0	1	S.	18	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	h'rt	9	22	3	17
26	W.	7	28	4	34	9	6	0	2	1	19	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	bel.	10	27	4	.8
27	Th.	7	29	4	34	9	6	0	2	1	20	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	bel.	11	30	4	57
28	Fr.	7	29	4	35	9	6	0	2	2	21	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	rei.	morn.	5	43	
29	Sa.	7	29	4	36	9	7	0	3	2	22	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	rei.	0	31	6	28
30	SU.	7	29	4	36	9	7	0	3	3	23	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	sec.	1	30	7	12
31	Mo.	7	30	4	37	9	7	0	3	3	24	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	sec.	2	27	7	56



God tempereth the keenness of the frost,
And therefore in the plenty of the feast,
And in the lifting of the cup, let Him
Have praises for the well-completed year.

D.	M.	W.	D.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Sa.			{ Gen. Gregg, of Potomac army, captures Stony Creek station, '64.	It is about time to think of lay- ing in a stock of good reading for the winter. The evenings are long, the stormy days at hand, and time may get to hanging heavily unless you turn your attention to some useful occupation for the mind. That pipe won't help it any. You may mull over the fire in thought- less idleness if you will, but then don't complain if you find an ac- tive-minded neighbor getting ahead of you both in intelligence and thrift. There's the Farmer's Club, too; it'll pay you well to attend that. I've marked the difference between those farmers that read, think, and talk over their busi- ness, in the club, and those that do not. It sticks right out. You can see it about the house, the door- yard, the fences, and especially about the barn and the cattle, and no mistake. No use to try to live in this country without mental ac- tivity, and this shows itself in the farmers' club, in societies, and in the wide-spread effort at intellect- ual culture through agricultural papers. Go in and win. The wood-pile may need looking after now before the coldest winter weather sets in. 'Twon't do to neglect the chores. The stock must be well fed and well taken care of. Don't expose cattle to severe cold weather. It's about time to begin on the roots. Use the Swedes first.
2	G.			1st S. in Ad. ♂ stat. ♀ in ♀.	
3	Mo.			{ 2d. Sherman's army passes through Millen, Ga., '64. <i>High</i>	
4	Tu.			{ Gen. Foster cap. reb. works near Pocotaligo, S. C., '64. <i>winds,</i>	
5	W.			{ 8th. Reb. def. near Charleston and Savannah railroad, '64.	
6	Th.			♂ ♀ ☾. St. Nich. ☾ in Apo.	
7	Fr.			♀ in Per. ♂ ♀ ☉ Inf. H. ti.	
8	Sa.			☾ r. l. { Weldon railroad torn-up, but 16 miles destroyed, '64.	
9	G.			2d S. in Adv. ♀ in ♀. <i>not</i>	
10	Mo.			♂ ♀ ☾. <i>very uncomfortable.</i>	
11	Tu.			♂ ♀ ☉ Inf. <i>Some</i>	
12	W.			{ Porter and Butler exp. leaves Fortress Monroe for Wilmington harbor, '64.	
13	Th.			{ Sherman carries Ft. McAllister, Savan- nah, and arrives at S. without loss, '64.	
14	Fr.			{ Interview between Gens. Foster and Sherman, '64. <i>rain</i>	
15	Sa.			Low tides. <i>or snow.</i>	
16	G.			3d S. in Adv. ♂ ♀ ☾. <i>Grows</i>	
17	Mo.			♀ stat. ♀ gr. hel. lat. N. <i>cold</i>	
18	Tu.			{ 17. Gen. McCook defeats the reb- els at Ashbyville, Ky., '64. <i>and</i>	
19	W.			{ Pres. Lincoln calls for 300,000 more men, '64. <i>blustering.</i>	
20	Th.			{ Hardee evacuates Savannah at night, and Sherman occ. the city next day, '64.	
21	Fr.			☉ ent. ♄. Win. beg. ☾ r. h.	
22	Sa.			♂ ♀ ☾. High. ti. [☾ in Pe.	
23	G.			4th S. in Ad. ♂ ♂ ☾. { 21st. Far- ragut ap. Vice-ad- miral, '64.	
24	Mo.			{ Attack on Ft. Fisher, Wil- mington, by Porter's fleet, '64.	
25	Tu.			CHRISTMAS. { Attack on Ft. Fisher continued, '64.	
26	W.			♂ ♀ ♀. St. Steph. { Heavy can- nonading bet. Sh'm and Hardee, '64.	
27	Th.			♀ gr. elong. W.	
28	Fr.			♂ ♀ ☉. Innocents. <i>Moder-</i>	
29	Sa.			Low tides. <i>ates, with rain</i>	
30	G.			1st S. aft. Christmas <i>or</i>	
31	Mo.			☉ in Per. ☐ ♀ ☉. <i>snow.</i>	

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,

At Washington, to commence on the first Monday in December annually.

There are ten Judicial Circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held twice every year, for every State within the Circuit, by the Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to the Circuit, and by the District Judge of the State or District in which the Court sits. The Judges are appointed for life, or during good behavior. The Circuits and Judges are as follows:—

First Circuit (Maine, N. H., Mass., R. I.) Nathan Clifford, of Portland, Me., Asso. Justice. *Second* (Vt., Conn., N. Y.) Samuel Nelson, of Cooperstown, N. Y., As. J. *Third* (N. J., Penn.) Robert C. Grier, of Pittsburgh, Pa., As. J. *Fourth* (Del., Md., Va., N. C.) Salmon P. Chase, of Cincinnati, O., Chief Justice. *Fifth* (S. C., Geo., Fla., Ala., Miss.) James M. Wayne, —, As. J. *Sixth* (La., Tex., Ark., Ken.) —, As. J. *Seventh* (Ohio, Ind.) Noah H. Swayne, of Columbus, O., As. J. *Eighth* (Mich., Wis., Ill.) David Davis, of Bloomington, Ill., As. J. *Ninth* (Mo., Iowa, Kan., Min.) Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk, Iowa, As. J. *Tenth* (Cal., Oregon), Samuel J. Field, of San Francisco, Cal., As. J. James J. Speed, Attorney-General, Washington, D. C. J. W. Wallace, Reporter, Philadelphia. Daniel W. Middleton, Clerk, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS IN THE FIRST AND SECOND EASTERN CIRCUITS.—IN MAINE—at Portland, 23d Apr. and 23d Sept. IN N. HAMPSHIRE—at Portsmouth, May 8, and at Exeter, Oct. 8. IN MASSACHUSETTS—at Boston, May 15 and Oct. 15. IN CONNECTICUT—at N. Haven, 4th Tues. in Apr., and at Hartford, 3d Tues. in Sept. IN RHODE ISLAND—at Newport, June 15, and at Providence, Nov. 15. IN VERMONT—at Windsor, 4th Tues. in July, and at Rutland Oct. 3. (Corrected 1865.)

If any of the days happen on Sunday the Court is to commence on the Monday following.

BOSTON POLICE COURT, for criminal business, every day, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.; except Saturday, when the afternoon session is omitted;—for civil business, every Saturday, at 9 A. M.; all at the Court House, Court Square, Boston. POLICE COURTS have also been established at New Bedford, Taunton, Salem, Lowell, Lawrence, Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield, Fall River, Newburyport, Chelsea, Williamstown, Roxbury, Lee, Chicopee, Gloucester, Charlestown.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.—IN MAINE—at Portland, 1st Tues. in Feb. and Dec.; at Wiscasset, 1st Tues. in Sept.; at Bangor, 4th Tues. in June. IN N. HAMPSHIRE—at Portsmouth, 3d Tues. in March and Sept.; at Exeter, 3d Tues. in June and Dec. IN MASSACHUSETTS—at Boston, 3d Tues. in Mar., 4th Tues. in June, 2d Tues. in Sept., and 1st Tues. in Dec. IN CONNECTICUT—at Hartford, 4th Tues. in May and Nov.; at N. Haven, 4th Tues. in Feb. and Aug. IN RHODE ISLAND—at Newport, 2d Tues. in May and 3d Tues. in Oct.; at Providence, 1st Tues. in Feb. and Aug. IN VERMONT—at Windsor, Mon. after 4th Tues. in July; at Rutland, Oct. 6th. (Corrected 1865.)

COURTS IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SUPREME COURTS.—At Hartford, 4th Tues. in Feb., and 3d Tues. in Sept. At Bridgeport, 2d Tues. in Feb. At New Haven, 3d Tues. in Feb., 4th Tues. in Sept. At New London, 2d Tues. in Mar. At Litchfield, 4th Tues. in April, 3d Tues. in Oct. At Brooklyn, 1st Tues. in Mar., 2d Tues. in Oct. At Middletown, 3d Tues. in Mar. At Tolland, 4th Tues. in Mar., 2d Tues. in Nov. At Danbury, 1st Tues. in Oct. At Norwich, 4th Tues. in Oct. At Haddam, 1st Tues. in Nov.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—At Hartford, 2d Tuesday in March, 3d Tues. in July, 4th Tues. in Sept., and 3d Tues. in Dec. At New Haven, 1st Tues. in March, 2d Tues. in May, 1st Tues. in Sept., 2d

Tues. in Oct., and 3d Tues. in Dec. At Norwich, 1st Tues. in April, 3d Tues. in Nov. At New London, 3d Tues. in Jan., 2d Tues. in Sept. At Danbury, 2d Tues. in Aug. and 3d Tues. in Oct. At Brooklyn, 1st Tues. in Jan., 3d Tues. in Mar., 1st Tues. in Aug., 1st Tues. in Nov. At Litchfield, 4th Tues. in Jan., 2d Tues. in April, 2d Tues. in Sept., and 1st Tues. in Nov. At Middletown, 1st Tues. in Feb., and 1st Tues. in Dec. At Haddam, 2d Tues. in April, and 1st Tues. in Sept. At Tolland, 2d Tues. in April, 1st Tues. in Sept., and 1st Tues. in Dec. At Bridgeport, 1st Tues. in Mar., 3d Tues. in Dec. (Corrected 1865.)

COUNTY COURTS.—Abolished in 1855.

COURTS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT.

SUPREME COURTS.—Middlebury, 1st Mon. aft. 3d Tues. in Jan. Rutland, 1st Mon. aft. 4th Tues. in Jan. Manchester and Bennington, alternately, 2d Tues. aft. 4th Tues. in Jan. Newfane, Mon. following 2d Tues. aft. 4th Tues. in Jan. Woodstock, 4th Tues. aft. 4th Tues. in Jan. Chelsea, 6th Tues. aft. 4th Tues. in Jan. Burlington, 1st Tues. in Jan. St. Albans, 1st Mon. aft. 2d Tues. in Jan. North Hero, 1st Fri. aft. 3d Tues. in Jan. Hyde Park, 3d Tues. in Aug. Montpelier, 2d Tues. in Aug. Irasburg, 1st Thurs. next aft. 3d Tues. in Aug. St. Johnsbury, 1st Thurs. next aft. 4th Tues. in Aug. Guildhall, 4th Tues. in Aug.

COUNTY COURTS.—Middlebury, 1st Tues. in June, and 2d in Dec. Rutland, 2d Tues. in Mar. and Sept. Manchester, 1st Tues. in June, and Bennington, 1st Tues. in Dec. Newfane, 2d Tues. in April and Sept. Woodstock, 4th Tues. in May, and 1st in Dec. Chelsea, 2d Tues. in Jan. and 3d in June. Burlington, 1st Tues. in Apr., and 4th in Sept. St. Albans, 2d Tues. in April and Sept. North Hero, last Tues. in Feb. and Aug. Hyde Park, 4th Tues. in May, and 1st in Dec. Montpelier, 2d Tues. in Mar. and Sept. Irasburg, 4th Tues. in June and Dec. St. Johnsbury, 1st Tues. in June and Dec. Guildhall, 3d Tues. in Sept. and Mar. (Corrected 1865.)

COURTS IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

SUPREME COURT.—At Newport, 3d Mon. in Mar., and 3d Mon. in Sept. Providence, 4th Mon. in March, and 1st Mon. in Oct. South Kingstown, 3d Mon. in Feb., and 3d Mon. in Aug. Bristol, 1st Mon. in March, and 2d Mon. in Sept. East Greenwich, 2d Mon. in March, and 4th Mon. in Aug.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—At Newport, 3d Mon. in May, and 3d Mon. in Nov.

COURTS IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT. LAW TERMS.—The Supreme Judicial Court shall hold terms thereof, to be called Law Terms, annually, within the four Judicial Districts, at the times and places following: Exeter, 3d Tues. of June, and Dover, 3d Tues. of Dec., for the counties of Rockingham, Strafford, and Carroll; at Manchester, 1st Tues. of June, and Concord, 1st Tues. of Dec., for the counties of Merrimack, Hillsborough, and Belknap; at Keene, 4th Tues. of Dec., and Newport, 1st Tues. of July, for the counties of Cheshire and Sullivan; at Lancaster, 3d Tues. of July, and Haverhill, Tues. next after 4th Tues. of Dec., for the counties of Grafton and Coös.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT. TRIAL TERMS.—At Portsmouth, 3d Tues. of Oct., and Exeter, 3d Tues. of January and 2d Tu. of April, for Co. of Rockingham. At Dover, 2d Tues. of Feb., and 1st Tues. of Sept., for Co. of Strafford. At Guilford, 4th Tues. of Mar., and the 4th Tues. of Sept., for the Co. of Belknap. At Ossipee, 3d Tues. of April, and 3d Tues. of Oct., for Co. of Carroll. At Concord, 1st Tues. of Oct., and 1st Tues. of April, for Co. of Merrimack. At Amherst, 1st Tues. of May, at Manchester, 1st Tues. of Jan., and at Nashua, 1st Tues. of Sept., for Co. of Hillsborough. At Keene, 1st Tues. of April and Oct., for Co. of Cheshire. At Newport, 4th Tues. of Jan. and 1st Tues. of Sept., for Co. Sullivan. At Haverhill, 4th Tues. of March, and 4th Tues. of Sept., for the Western Jud. Dist., and at Plymouth, 3d Tues. of May and Nov. for the Eastern Jud. Dist., in Co. Grafton. At Lancaster, 4th Tues. of Apr., and 1st Tues. of Nov., for Co. of Coös.

TERMS OF THE PROBATE COURT.

ROCKINGHAM Co.: Exeter, Wed. next after 1st Tues. of Nov. and April, Wed. next after 3d Tues. of Feb. and March, and Wed. next after 2d Tues. of Dec.

COURTS IN THE STATE OF MAINE.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURTS. LAW TERMS.—Bangor, 4th Tues. May. Augusta, 3d Tues. June. Portland, 3d Tues. July.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURTS. CIVIL ACTIONS.—Saco, 1st Tues. Jan. Alfred, 4th Tues. May, and 3d Tues. Sept. Portland, 3d Tues. Jan. and Ap., and 2d Tues. Oct. Paris, 2d Tues. March and Dec., and 3d Tu. April and Sept. Farmington, 3d Tu. April and Oct. Skowhegan, 3d Tu. Mar., Sept., and Dec. Augusta, 1st Tues. Mar., 3d Tues. August, and 4th Tues. Nov. Wiscasset, 1st Tues. Jan. and Oct., and 3d

Providence, 1st Mon. in June and Dec. South Kingstown, 2d Mon. in May, and 1st Mon. in Nov. Bristol, 1st Mon. in May, and last Mon. in Nov. East Greenwich, 2d Mon. in April, and 2d Mon. in Oct.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—There are two sessions; one at Newport, on the last Tuesday in May, for Election and other business, which adjourns to meet at Providence in January following. (Cor. 1865.)

Portsmouth, 1st Tu. Nov., 3d Tu. March, and 2d Tu. Jan., May, July, and Sept. Plaistow, 1st Tues. Aug. and Dec., and 3d Tues. May. Derry, Wed. after 1st Tues. Aug. and Dec., and Wed. after 3d Tues. May. Chester, Thurs. after 1st Tues. of Aug. and Dec., and Thurs. after 3d Tu. of May. Deerfield, Frid. after 1st Tues. of Aug. and Dec., and Frid. after 3d Tues. of May. Act of June, 1858. — **STRAFFORD Co.:** Dover, 1st Tues. of Jan., March, May, Aug. and Oct. Rochester, 1st Tues. of July and Dec. Farmington, 1st Tues. of April and Sept. Somersworth, 1st Tu. of Feb., June and Nov. — **BELKNAP Co.:** Gilford, 3d Tues. of every month. — **CARROLL Co.:** Ossipee Corner, 1st Tues. of Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. Conway, 1st Tu. of Jan., Ap., July and Oct. Tamworth, 1st Tues. of Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. — **MERRIMACK Co.:** Concord, 4th Tues. of every month. — **HILLSBOROUGH Co.:** Manchester, 4th Tues. of Jan., Mar., May, July, Sept. and Nov. Nashua, 4th Tues. of Feb., April, June, Aug., Oct. and Dec. Francestown, Frid. after 4th Tues. Jan., April, July and Oct. Amherst, Frid. aft. 4th Tues. Feb., June, Sept. and Dec. Peterborough, Frid. after 4th Tues. of May and Aug. Mason Village, Frid. after 4th Tues. of Mar. and Nov. Act of June, 1859. Hillsboro', Frid. after 4th Tues. of Jan. — **CHESHIRE Co.:** Keene, 1st and 3d Tu. every month. — **SULLIVAN Co.:** Newport, last Wed. of Feb., April, June, Aug., Oct. and Dec. Claremont, last Wed. of Jan., Mar., May, July, Sept. and Nov. — **GRAFTON Co.:** Haverhill, 3d Tues. of Ap. and Oct. Plymouth, 3d Tu. of May and Nov. Canaan, 3d Tu. of June and Dec. Lisbon, 3d Tu. March and Sept. Bristol, 3d Tu. July. Littleton, 3d Tu. Jan. Wentworth, 3d Tu. Feb. and Aug. — **COÖS Co.:** Colebrook, 1st Tu. Sept. Lancaster, 1st Tues. Jan., March, May and Nov. Berlin, 1st Tu. July. (Corrected 1865.)

Tues. April. Belfast, 1st Tues. Jan., May and Oct. Bangor, 1st Tues. Jan., Apr., and Oct. Machias, 1st Tu. Jan. and Oct., and 4th Tues. Apr. Ellsworth, 4th Tues. April and Oct. Houlton, last Tues. Feb., and 3d Tu. Sept. Dover, last Tu. Feb., and 2d Tu. Sept. Auburn, 4th Tu. Jan., April, and Sept. Bath, 1st Tues. April, and 3d Tues. Aug. and Dec. Rockland, 1st Tues. of April, and 4th Tues. Oct.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURTS.—CRIMINAL.—Portland, 1st Tues. March, last Tues. July, and last Tues. Nov. Bangor, 1st Tues. Feb. and Aug. (Corrected 1865.)

SUPREME JUDICIAL AND SUPERIOR COURTS IN MASSACHUSETTS. (CORRECTED 1865.)

By an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in April, 1859, the Court of Common Pleas throughout the State, the Superior Court for Suffolk County, and the Municipal Court for Boston, were all abolished, and a Superior Court with ten Judges substituted.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT OF MASS.
JURY TERMS.—For Barnstable and Dukes Counties, at Barnstable, 1st Tuesday of May. For Berkshire Co., at Lenox, 2d Tues. of May. For Bristol Co., at New Bedford, 2d Tues. of Nov.; also at Taunton, 3d Tues. of April. For Essex Co., at Salem, 3d Tu. of April and 1st Tu. Nov. For Franklin Co., at Greenfield, 2d Tu. of April. For Hampden Co., at Springfield, 4th Tues. of April. For Hampshire Co., at Northampton, 3d Tues. of April. For Middlesex Co., at Lowell, 3d Tues. of April; also at Cambridge, 3d Tues. of Oct. For Nantucket Co., at Nantucket, 1st Tues. of July. For Norfolk Co., at Dedham, 3d Tues. of Feb. For Plymouth Co., at Plymouth, 2d Tues. of May. For Suffolk Co., at Boston, 1st Tues. of Oct. and April. For Worcester Co., at Worcester, 2d Tues. of April.

LAW TERMS OF SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS.—A law term of the Supreme Judicial Court shall be held at Boston on the first Wednesday of January of each year, which term may be adjourned, from time to time, to such places and times as may be most conducive to the despatch of business and the interests of the public; and all questions of law, whether arising upon appeal, exception, or otherwise, and from whatever court, shall be therein entered and determined, if the same arise in either of the following Counties:—Essex, Suffolk, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, County of Dukes County, or Nantucket.

And law terms of said court shall also annually be held as follows:

At Lenox, for Berkshire Co., 2d Tues. of September.

At Springfield, for Hampden Co., 3d Mon. after 1st Tues. of Sept.

At Northampton, for Hampshire and Franklin Cos., Mon. next after 2d Tues. of Sept.

At Worcester, for Worcester Co., 4th Tues. after 1st Tues. of Sept.

At Plymouth, 3d Tues. of Oct.

At Taunton, 4th Tues. of Oct.

SUPERIOR COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS.—For Essex Co., (civil) at Salem, 1st Mon. of June and Dec., at Lawrence, 1st Mon. of March, and at Newburyport, 1st Mon. of Sept.; (crim.) at Lawrence, 4th Mon. of Oct., at Newburyport, 2d Mon. of May, and at Salem, 3d Mon. of Jan.

For Middlesex Co., (civil) at Lowell, 2d Mon. of March and 1st Mon. of Sept., at Concord, 1st Mon. of June, and at Cambridge, 2d Mon. of Dec.; (crim.) at Cambridge, 2d Mon. of Feb., at Concord, 4th Mon. of June, and at Lowell, 3d Mon. of Oct.

For Hampshire Co., at Northampton, (civil) 3d Mon. of Feb., 1st Mon. of June, and 3d Mon. of Oct.; (crim.) 2d Mon. of June and 3d Mon. of Dec.

For Franklin Co., at Greenfield, 3d Mon. of March, and 2d Mon. of Aug. and Nov.

For Hampden Co., at Springfield, (civil) 2d Mon. of March and June, and 1st Mon. of Oct.; (crim.) 3d Mon. of May, and 1st Mon. of Dec.

For Berkshire Co., at Lenox, (civil) 4th Mon. of Feb., June, and Oct.; (crim.) 1st Mon. of Jan. and July.

For Norfolk Co., at Dedham, 4th Mon. of April, and 3d Mon. of Sept. and Dec.

For Plymouth Co., at Plymouth, 2d Mon. of Feb. and June, and 4th Mon. of Oct.

For Bristol Co., at Taunton, 2d Mon. of March and Sept., and at New Bedford, 2d Mon. of June and Dec.

For Suffolk Co., (civil) at Boston, 1st Tues. of Jan., April, July, and October; (crim.) at Boston, 1st Mon. of every month.

For Barnstable Co., at Barnstable, Tues. next after 1st Mon. of April, and 1st Tues. of Sept.

For Nantucket Co., at Nantucket, 1st Mon. of June and Oct.

For Dukes County, at Edgartown, last Mon. of May and Sept.

For Worcester Co., (civil) at Worcester, 1st Mon. of March, Mon. next after 4th Mon. of Aug., and 2d Mon. of Dec.; and at Fitchburg, 2d Mon. of June and Nov.; (crim.) at Worcester, 3d Mon. of Jan., 2d Mon. of May, and 3d Mon. of Oct.; and at Fitchburg, 2d Mon. of Aug.

PROBATE AND INSOLVENCY COURTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

JUDGES. (CORRECTED 1865.)

Suffolk Co., Isaac Ames, Boston.

Essex Co., Geo. F. Choate, Salem.

Middlesex Co., W. A. Richardson, Lowell.

Worcester Co., Henry Chapin, Worcester.

Franklin Co., Chas. Mattoon, Greenfield.

Bristol Co., Edm. H. Bennett, Taunton.

Plymouth Co., Wm. H. Wood, Middleboro'.

Barnstable Co., Jos. M. Day, Barnstable.

Nantucket Co., Edw. M. Gardner, Nant.

Dukes Co., Th. G. Mayhew, Edgartown.

Hampden Co., John Wells, Chicopee.

Hampshire Co., Sam. F. Lyman, Northam.

Norfolk Co., Geo. White, Quincy. [Berksh.

Berkshire Co., James T. Robinson, West

The Courts for Probate business to be held as now provided by law (see p. 33 of this work); and for Insolvency business to be held in the shire towns of the several counties, and at such other places and at such times as decided by the Judges. Both Courts to be held by the same Judge.

PROBATE COURTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK. — At Boston, every Mon. in each month, except July.

COUNTY OF ESSEX. — At Salem, 1st Tues. of each month; at Lawrence, 2d Tues. of each month, except April, May, July, Aug., and Oct.; at Gloucester, 2d Tues. of April and Oct.; at Newburyport, 3d Tues. of each month, except March, May, Aug., Sept., and Nov.; at Haverhill, 3d Tues. of May and Nov.; at Ipswich, 3d Tues. of March and Sept.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX. — At Cambridge, 2d Tues. of each month, except July, and 4th Tues. of Jan., Feb., March, April, Aug., Nov., and Dec.; at Lowell, 1st Tues. of Feb., April, June, Sept., and Dec.; at Concord, 1st Tues. of Jan., Mar., May, and Oct.; at Groton, 4th Tues. of May and Sept.; and at Framingham, 4th Tues. of June and Oct.

COUNTY OF WORCESTER. — At W. Brookfield, 2d Tues. of May and Oct.; at Clinton, 3d Tues. of May and Oct.; at Templeton, Thurs. next after 3d Tues. of May and Oct.; at Barre, Friday next after 3d Tues. of May and Oct.; at Milford, 4th Tues. of May, and Wed. next after 4th Tues. of Oct.; at Uxbridge, 4th Tues. of Oct.; at Fitchburg, Wed. next after 3d Tues. of May and Oct.; and at Worcester, 1st Tues. of every month.

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE. — At Northampton, 1st Tues. of every month; at Amherst, 2d Tues. of Jan. and Aug.; at Belchertown, 2d Tues. of May and Oct.; and at Chesterfield, 3d Tues. of May and Oct.

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN. — At Springfield, 1st Tues. of Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Sept., Nov., and Dec., and 4th Tues. of April, Aug., and Sept.; at Westfield, 3d Tues. of March, June, Sept., and Dec.; at Monson, 2d Tues. of June; and at Palmer, 2d Tues. of Sept.

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN. — At Greenfield, 1st Tues. of every month except Nov.; at Northfield, 2d Tues. of May and Sept.; at Orange, 2d Tues. of March and Dec.; at Lock's Village, in Shutesbury, 2d Tues. of July; at Conway, 3d Tues. of May; at Charlemont, 4th Tues. of May; at Shelburne Falls, 2d Tues. of Feb., and 4th Tues. of Oct.

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE. — At Lenox, 1st Tues. of Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, Sept., Oct., and Dec., 3d Tues. of

July, and 2d Tues. of Nov.; at Great Barrington, Wed. next after 1st Tues. of Feb. and May, next after 3d Tues. of July, and next after 2d Tues. of Nov.; at Lanesboro', 2d Tues. of Jan. and Oct., and 4th Tues. of April and July; at Adams, Wed. next after 2d Tues. of Jan. and Oct., and next after 4th Tues. of April and July.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK. — At Dedham, 1st Tues. of every month; at Quincy, 4th Tues. of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.; at Roxbury, every Saturday, except the 3d, 4th, and 5th Sat. of July, and the 1st and 2d Sat. of Aug.; at Wrentham, 3d Tues. of May, Aug., and Nov.; at Medway, 3d Tues. of Feb., June, and Oct.

COUNTY OF BRISTOL. — At Taunton, 1st Frid. of March, June, Sept., and Dec.; at New Bedford, 1st Frid. of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.; at Fall River, 1st Frid. of Jan., April, and Oct., and 2d Frid. of July.

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH. — At Plymouth, 2d Mon. of every month, except July and Aug.; at Wareham, 4th Mon. of Oct.; at East Bridgewater, 4th Mon. of Feb. and Dec.; at Hingham, 4th Mon. of March; at Middleboro', 4th Mon. of April and Jan., and 2d Mon. of July; at Abington, 4th Mon. of May, Aug., and Nov.; at South Scituate, 4th Mon. of June; at Bridgewater, 4th Mon. of Sept.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE. — At Barnstable, 2d Tues. of Jan., Feb., March, Aug., Sept., and Dec., and 3d Tues. of May and June; at Sandwich, 2d Tues. after 1st Mon. of Nov.; at Falmouth, 2d Wed. after 1st Mon. of Nov.; at Harwich, 3d Mon. of April and last Mon. of Oct.; at Brewster, Tues. next after 3d Mon. of April; at Dennis, Thurs. next after 2d Tues. of Oct.; at Orleans, Wed. next after 3d Mon. of April, and Tues. next after last Mon. of Oct.; at Wellfleet, Wed. next after last Mon. of Oct.; at Truro, Thurs. next after 3d Mon. of April; and at Provincetown, Frid. next after 3d Mon. of April, and Thurs. next after last Mon. of Oct.

DUKES COUNTY. — At Holmes' Hole village, in Tisbury, on the 3d Mon. of April, and 1st Mon. of Sept.; at Edgartown, 3d Mon. of Jan. and July, and 1st Mon. of March and Dec.; and at West Tisbury, 1st Mon. of June, and 3d Mon. of Oct.

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET. — At Nantucket, on the Thurs. next after the 2d Tues. of every month.

(CORRECTED 1865.)

THE PERMANENT MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTRY will be organized on the following basis: General officers — one general, five lieutenant-generals, fifty major-generals, and seventy-five brigadier-generals. The strength of the army will be nearly as follows: Regular infantry, 45,600; regular cavalry, 14,400; regular artillery, 12,000; colored troops, 50,000; Hancock's corps, 30,000; veteran reserve corps, 25,000. Total, 177,000 men.

ELEVATE YOUR CALLING

THERE is a very mistaken notion prevalent in some farming communities that any other calling is more respectable than theirs. The hard-handed farmer looks up to the retailer of tapes and teas, to the pettifogging lawyer dabbling in politics, to the mechanic delving at his bench or his forge, as if he were a superior being, gifted with powers or talents greater than his own. This idea works down from father to son, and as the farmer is willing to send his son, the son is willing to go, to run on errands from behind the counter, to copy briefs at the lawyer's desk, to do any of the lowest drudgery of any mechanical employment, rather than stay at home and share in the labors and the profits, the toils and the pleasures, of the paternal acres. It is this impression that fills our academies and colleges with youth who might far better devote their time to a sensible course of reading and studies relating to the nature of soils, the principles of growth, and the best modes of cultivation, than to think of graduating, half educated, with a diploma on which they are to base their respectability and fame.

There are of course many who possess a peculiar talent for some particular pursuit. One will have a skill in drawing, which will enable him to meet with eminent success as an architect; another will manifest ability in argument; a third possesses a remarkable memory, which will enable him to acquire languages with facility, or a peculiar quickness in mathematics. All these natural and strong inclinations are to be taken into consideration.

But the question comes home to the farmer with peculiar force, What is he to do? How is he to elevate himself? He has much to do. Let him first gain and feel a proper degree of self-respect, and a just appreciation of his calling. Begin on the farm itself. Begin by making improvements, and think and study modes of cultivation best adapted to your particular soil and position. Don't disdain to take advantage of the experience and observation of others. In a word, educate yourselves for your calling by reading the best books and the best papers, and if you don't believe in book knowledge, prove to the world that your own way is best, by calling the attention of the makers of books, the agricultural committees, to your own farm, and let them see that these things, which are conned and written in a book, are after all inferior to your own unstudied and practical labors.

Thus will you elevate your calling in the eyes of the community.

POULTRY:

THE poultry upon the farms of New England, insignificant as it seems to be, forms no mean part of our wealth, while it contributes largely to our comfort and prosperity. It pays better, in a small way, in proportion to the cost of food consumed, than any other stock on the farm. It would be well to exercise more care in the selection and management.

What kind of fowls shall we keep? That depends on circumstances. If the object is to get the largest amount of eggs for market, there can be no doubt that we should select the everlasting layers, those that show a constant inclination to lay, and little desire to sit. Such are the Black Spanish, and all the varieties of the Hamburgs. Now, as there must be some to sit and to continue the race, suppose you keep one of these fine breeds to do the laying, and buy a few good Brahmapootra pullets in the fall to bring up broods the next spring. You would then get a fine lot of eggs from them by midwinter or very early in spring, and they would manifest an inclination to sit by the time the Black Spanish got ready to fill their nests with eggs.

But if you are so situated as to prefer to raise chickens and poultry for sale, the Dorkings present themselves as the most desirable for early sales. They are full and deep in the breast, furnishing a great amount of fine-grained white and delicate meat, with less offal or waste than any other breed. Besides, they attain a greater weight in proportion to the food consumed. The speckled or gray Dorkings are a little hardier than the white.

Either of these breeds, the Black Spanish or the Dorking, would pay better in the long run than our chance fowls, a mixture of little of every thing. The larger Asiatic breeds are not very remarkable as layers, as a general rule, though some of them, like the Brahmas, will lay through the winter better than many other varieties. They come often, but not uniformly, to early maturity; that is, they begin to lay younger than some other breeds.

The game fowls are also superior table birds, pretty good layers, and, on the whole, profitable to keep, if it were not that they are so pugnacious that even the chickens will tear each other's eyes out if they can.

We need to take more pains with poultry in the winter. A good warm shelter, with a glass front open to the sun, and the floors well supplied with sand and loam, often renewed, will make them do better than if allowed to shirk for themselves in the barn. A little fresh meat, potato skins, oyster-shells, &c., are eaten with avidity, and induce an earlier laying than the ordinary mode of treatment. Fresh, pure water is indispensable.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO VEGETATION.

ONE of the greatest drawbacks to success in farming is the immense loss to which we are subjected from the ravages of insects. It is seldom that they are so numerous or so destructive as they were last year; but they are a source of great annoyance and injury every year. In many cases we could guard against them by well-known means of prevention. That it is for the farmer's interest to use every means in his power to protect himself, no one will deny; and yet, from laziness, inattention, or ignorance, many neglect to use the proper means at the proper time, and hence the loss of crops which would be a source of great profit and satisfaction.

One of the most common of our insect enemies is

THE TENT CATERPILLAR.

It makes its nests upon the apple tree, and especially upon the wild cherry. It should be followed up with the utmost care, first by searching for its eggs near the ends of the small branches and twigs. They are easily seen, any time during the late fall and winter to the end of April, in little round bracelets encircling the twigs, to which they are glued on by a kind of water-proof varnish. Each cluster contains a great many eggs, three or four hundred, and when found, as it can be without difficulty in young orchards, the twigs should be taken off and burned. The advantage of this mode is, that it may be done at a leisure season, when other work is not pressing. If you want to get familiar with these clusters of eggs, look for them first on any wild cherry by the roadside, and then go and examine the orchard trees.

The next method is to destroy the nests, which are begun soon after the apple and cherry trees put forth their buds, early in May. Take a long pole and fix a brush upon the end of it, dip the brush into common rock oil, or crude petroleum, and twist off the nests. To do this effectually, watch the habits of the young worms, so as to take them when they are in their nests, which is early in the morning, usually about noon, and just at night. They go in also during a shower. Sometimes this has to be repeated two or three times, but it pays to do it thoroughly.

In many places the trees suffer beyond measure from

THE CANKER-WORM.

This insect is rapidly spreading. It appeared last year in many places where it had not been observed before, and whenever it gets hold of a section, wide spread destruction is sure to follow. It is more difficult to attack than the caterpillar, from the fact that it is more minute, and peculiar in its habits. To understand it fully, it should be borne in mind that the female insect, which lays the eggs, is wingless, and that she comes up out of the ground to ascend the trunk of the tree. The male moth is winged, and flies about the tree to meet his mate. The first and surest mode of attack is to prevent the ascent of the tree by the female. If this can be done you may be sure of your fruit.

There are various ways invented (some of them patented) for effecting this. The most common is that of tarring the tree around its trunk. The objection to this is, that it requires to be frequently renewed. A cold night so stiffens the coating of tar that the insect can walk over it. But if begun in season, and followed up, it is effectual. The failures in this mode, if there have been any, arose from not beginning till the insect had begun to run up, or from doing the work imperfectly.

A cheap and simple mode would be to take a strip of sheepskin, with the wool on, and tack it around the trunk, then moisten it occasionally with rock oil or crude petroleum. The oil would require to be renewed every few days, and after a smart rain. It should be applied as early as the middle of October, perhaps as early, some years, as the first, and continued till the cold weather in December, then again from about the middle to the end of March. This mode of protection might cost twenty-five cents a tree. I would strongly recommend its careful application.

The time when the insect comes out of the ground varies somewhat according to the season, but usually the middle of October will be quite early enough.

Of the patent tree-protectors, some propose to use a grooved inverted glass gutter, extending around the tree; others to furnish a trough, to be filled with some fluid, like bitter water obtained in evaporating salt water; and one of the best, a simple square box around the tree, with plain horizontal glass jutting out around the top.

Most of these modes, if applied in season and followed up, will perfectly protect the trees, and ought by all means to be resorted to. After planting a tree, and nursing and tending it for years, till it comes into bearing, it is poor economy to neglect to protect it from the ravages of insects and the destruction of fruit.

But the eggs can be found and removed, like those of the caterpillar, by searching in the winter or in April. They are glued on to the small branches near the ends, not in bracelets extending round the twig, but in round clusters, each containing about two hundred eggs. Search for these and remove them, if you have neglected to prevent them from being laid.

ASHES AS MANURE.

UNLEACHED wood ashes contain a larger amount of potash and other alkaline salts than leached, but in leaching a certain proportion of lime is used, and they likewise contain a considerable percentage of alkaline salts, and nearly all the phosphoric acid which they originally held. We have always regarded leached ashes as less active and efficient, and of course not quite as valuable for farming purposes as unleached.

It is for their mineral or inorganic constituents that we apply ashes at all. They furnish these constituents in a form easily accessible to plants, and the most obvious rule in their application is to put them upon lands which already abound in organic substances, or else to apply them in connection with organic manures.

On old grass lands, or on lands newly broken up, they have a very marked effect, especially on grain crops. They help restore the proper balance between the mineral and organic constituents of the soil. But in practice it is probable that it is more judicious to use them in connection with, and as an auxiliary to, other manures. They mix readily with bones, night soil, plaster, and other similar manures, and are highly beneficial. For reclaimed peat and swale lands abounding in vegetable mould or humus, they are most excellent.

Ashes are good when applied to all soils. Being made up of the inorganic or mineral constituents of plants themselves, they are easily rendered soluble by the influence of various salts with which they come in contact in the soil, or the air, and by the vital power of plants, so that they are readily taken into the circulation, and again do the service which they have already done in the plants from which they came; but they act less perceptibly on soils which contain already a superabundance of mineral in proportion to the organic constituents of plants.

Leached ashes are good on all the soils where unleached may be used to advantage. The difference in their action is one of degree, and not of kind. Like pure wood ashes, they possess the power, to some extent, of neutralizing the free acids in the soil. This is due to their alkaline constituents. They have the effect also of rectifying the excess of vegetable matter in rich soils, and of acting, to some extent at least, as absorbents of ammonia. Their mechanical effects upon the soil must be very similar.

In practice it is generally of greater economy to buy leached than unleached ashes. But then it is important to know, if possible, the kinds of wood from which they are made. The ashes of different kinds of wood differ widely in composition and value. Made from the burning of beech wood they yield nearly a fifth part of their whole weight of phosphates, while those made from oak contain only four or five per cent. of these valuable ingredients. Every sensible farmer can see that there must be a very great difference in their value as manure. The amount of phosphates in pines and firs is from nine to fifteen per cent., while the percentage of these constituents in the poplar is about seventeen. In a hundred pounds of the leached ashes of the beech there are as many phosphates as there are in four hundred pounds of fresh human excrements or night soil; that is, there are enough for the growth of four thousand pounds of grain.

We believe the farmer is too apt to overlook the great difference in the real value of ashes. If he buys ashes, they are ashes, without much question as to what kind of wood they come from. Now see what this difference amounts to. You put on, say twenty bushels of pine ashes, and in them you add to the soil about 21 pounds of potash, 27 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 22 pounds of sulphuric acid. Now put on the same quantity of beech ashes, and you add to the soil 221 pounds of potash, 56 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 76 pounds of sulphuric acid. This makes a vast difference in the crops. If, therefore, only pine ashes are accessible, they should be used in far larger quantities to effect the same results.

We would say in conclusion, apply ashes, leached or unleached, on soils full of organic matter, if they are to go alone, or else in connection with other and ammoniacal manures. The farmers of Westphalia have a proverb, that "He pays double who buys no ashes." If there is any thing in this, no farmer can afford to sell his ashes, as too many of our farmers do. Let him put them as a top dressing upon his oats, or his clover and grass crop, not on clays, but on lands which have been previously manured with barnyard or other coarse manures, and he will find that he pays dearly in the loss of his crops who sells ashes to go off his farm.

WASTE OF MANURES.

MANURES may be lost by direct washing or leaching. The most precious ingredients of manures are lost in this way, such as potash, phosphoric acid, and ammonia. Salts of lime and soda, especially sulphates and chlorides, are readily washed out; hence they are found in all well waters. The loss by leaching is, therefore, small, except in the lightest and gravelly soils. By chemical change manure may be lost, or become inactive. Boussingault found that in the soil of his garden, which had been highly manured for about six centuries, and which contained a large proportion of nitrogen, about ninety-six per cent. of this ingredient was inactive. He limed his garden, and thus rendered a portion of this nitrogen active.

PLOUGHING.

WHAT is the object of ploughing? It is to prepare a proper seed bed as the basis of all economical cultivation. We often plough in the fall. Is it merely to get through so much work? It ought to be to lay up the soil to the mellowing influences of the frosts of winter. Properly ploughed, the frequent freezing and thawing have a wonderful effect in making the soil loose and friable for the reception of seed in spring.

In our frequent and repeated ploughing in spring, our object is to expose a fresh surface to the air, to be acted upon by the weather, and thus to get the soil into a loose and mellow condition for the growth of plants. We may, at the same time, often effect other and incidental objects, such as extirpating or burying weeds, covering manure, &c.; but the ultimate object is, in all cases, the formation of a proper seed bed.

Every farmer knows the conditions essential to this object. He knows his land must be in good heart, either naturally rich or enriched by manure; he knows it must be mellow enough to give free access to air and water, without which the manures he has buried in it will not decompose in the soil to hasten on the germination of seeds.

To form an opinion of the work of two ploughs it would be useless to try them on land already in a tolerably loose and friable condition. Scarcely any plough could fail to do good work on such land, or at any rate there could be no fair and satisfactory test of the capabilities of the two implements. We must take them upon sward land, where the form and position of the furrow will be preserved, with the sod as the mould-board left it.

If, as we have intimated, the great point of ploughing is to expose a fresh surface to the air, it is demonstrable that this is effected by laying the land in the form of ribs. The greatest quantity of soil is thus exposed, and the greatest amount of earth is thrown up in ribs, when the furrow-slices are laid up at an angle of forty-five degrees; and this is effected when the depth is to their breadth as 7 to 10. This does not limit or affect the depth of ploughing, but refers to the proportions only, and these depend very much on the make of the plough. If the edges or cutting surfaces of the implement are so set that the cut surfaces of the sod are at right angles to each other, and the surface of the mould-board where the furrow-slice is given off is at the angle of forty-five degrees to the share, the conditions are in favor of laying the furrow-slice as indicated above.

Now, for sward land ploughed in the fall, it appears to us of considerable advantage to plough as suggested, so as to give the soil the greatest possible benefit of the long weathering of winter. But in some cases it becomes desirable to plough and plant sward land in spring. Then the mellow surface left behind the double mould-board, or Michigan plough, is often very desirable, and by this the surface sod is completely and flatly buried, not to be turned up the same season.

TOADS.

It may not be known to everybody that toads are very useful in destroying insects injurious to vegetation, especially such as abound in the night. The more toads you have in the garden the better. They are not, to most people, particularly agreeable objects to meet; they are not, by any means, remarkable for beauty, but many of their habits are curious, and worthy of careful study. Never suffer them to be destroyed, therefore, but rather give them the range of the garden unmolested.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

THIS excellent institution, located in the city of Boston, has entered upon its career of usefulness under the most favorable auspices. It is designed to teach the practical application of the sciences to the mechanic arts, to establish a museum of practical art, a school of design, a school of mines, and to act as a Society of Arts. Though still young in years, its endowment, though wholly inadequate to its future wants and its vast and varied plans of usefulness, already exceeds a quarter of a million of dollars. One wing of its building has been erected upon the Back Bay lands, and it is now ready for occupation by the classes that attend its instructions. The Institute will be in a position to employ the highest scientific talent in the country in the development of our vast material resources. We heartily commend it to the attention and patronage of the public.

THE MASS. AGR. COLLEGE, now located at Amherst, is not yet in a condition to receive students. The buildings are in process of erection on a farm of four hundred acres, and another year will probably witness the opening of the institution.

NITROGEN.

THIS most important element, or gas, is found in all animals and plants. It is essential to the perfection of plant growth, and to the formation of animal muscle. It is not supposed to be poisonous, but rather inert; and yet it does not support combustion. Put a burning candle in a vessel full of it, and it immediately goes out. It has neither color, nor taste, nor smell.

All substances containing it have a tendency to decay. It easily unites with oxygen, by a law of definite proportions. Nitric acid is excessively corrosive, and so it speedily destroys nearly all substances with which it comes in contact. It is one of the most valuable constituents of manure, and is what gives to manure its forcing properties. It is necessary for plants, especially in their early periods of growth, and they can hardly make a vigorous start without it; and unless they find it in the manure, their growth will be stunted and weak.

The action of nitrogen extends not only to the mere vegetable portions of the plant, but also to the seed. As the seed ripens, a part of the nitrogen passes from the stock, and goes to the formation of the seed. The straw of ripened grain, therefore, is poor in nitrogen, and the lower part is poorer than the upper.

But to render the nitrogen, found in all good manure, fit for the food of plants, it must putrefy, and thus pass into ammonia or into nitric acid. In this new form it is readily absorbed by plants, both by the roots if it is found in the soil, and the pores of the leaves if it is found in the air. If bone-dust, or any animal excrement, or any animal urine, is first fermented and decomposed, it is absorbed all the more rapidly, and the action of the manure is what is called *quick*. Ammonia, it will thus be seen, is putrid nitrogen. The time when the plant most requires manure is during its most vigorous growth. After that has passed, no manure, however rich, can help it. In guano, soot, or ammoniacal salts of any kind, this putrefactive action has already taken place, and hence those manures act quickly.

HOW MUCH MANURE DO WE USE ON AN ACRE?

AN acre of land contains 43,560 square feet, 4,840 square yards, or 160 square rods. By those who have used guano, it is said 300 pounds is sufficient to manure an acre; 302½ pounds would give just one ounce avoirdupois to the square yard. One cubic yard would give a trifle over one cubic inch to the square foot. A cubic yard of highly concentrated manure, like night soil, would, if evenly and properly spread, manure an acre very well. A cubic yard of long manure will weigh about 1,400 pounds; a cubic foot, not far from 50 pounds. A cord contains 128 cubic feet; a cord and a quarter would give about a cubic foot to the square rod. If liquid manure be used, it would take 170 barrels to give one gill to a square foot upon an acre, which would be equal to about 50 pipes or large hogsheads. It would be quite useful if farmers would be a little more specific as to the amount of manure applied.

BIRDS.

WE know of nothing more cruel and heartless than the wholesale slaughter of the small birds, so common in many of our towns. The farmer owes more to birds than he is apt to admit. They destroy innumerable insects which would prey upon his fruits and injure his crops. If the robin, the cherry-bird, the cat-bird, or any other, is disposed to make a dive at the strawberry bed or the cherry tree, there are modes of preventing them from taking all. If they want a few, better let them have them than to kill them. Few farmers are sufficiently alive to the importance of protecting these birds. They destroy some varieties of caterpillars in immense numbers. M. Trouvelot, who is raising worms, that feed on our native forest trees, for the manufacture of silk, in the town of Medford, Massachusetts, has great difficulty in protecting them from the birds. Of two thousand worms which he placed upon one oak tree near his door, the birds destroyed all but six.

BATS.

DON'T destroy the bats. They do an untold amount of good in catching the night-flying moths, some of which are the parents of the most destructive worms and insects. Nor do they do any harm. There was a time when we, in common with most other boys, made a practice of striking down every bat we saw, with a sort of feeling that we were doing a good thing. It was a mistake, and we are sorry to have a single bat on our conscience. Bats do good, and only good, and the farmer and the farmer's boy should be the last to harm them.

POETRY, ANECDOTES, &C.

THE NATIONAL REJOICING.

WALTER SCOTT.

O, who that shared them ever shall forget
Th' emotions of the spirit-rousing time,
When, breathless in the mart, the people met,
Early and late, at evening and at prime —
When the loud cannon and the merry chime
Hailed news on news, as field on field was won! —

When Hope, long doubtful, soared at length
sublime,
And our glad eyes, awake as day begun,
Watched Joy's broad banner rise, to meet the
rising sun!

O, those were hours when thrilling joy repaid
A long, long course of darkness, doubts, and
fears! —

The heart-sick faintness of the hope delayed,
The waste, the woe, the bloodshed, and the
tears

That washed with terror many rolling years;
All was forgot in that blithe jubilee! —
Her downcast eye e'en pale Affliction rears,
To sigh a thankful prayer amid the glee
That hailed the despot's fall, and Peace and
Liberty!

LOOKING UP AND LIFTING UP.

It is horrible for a man to envy and writhe
when he regards those above him, scorn and
loathe when he regards those beneath him.
Alas, for the man who hates upward, instead
of revering; despises downward, instead of
commiserating! Gazing on our superiors,
we ought to admire and aspire; gazing on
our inferiors, we ought to pity and help.
Then our mood and posture in society will
redeemingly sublime and soften into the
twofold attitude of *looking up* to those better
off than we, and *lifting up* those worse off
than we.

THE INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Daniel Webster once remarked, "Small
is the sum that is required to patronize a
newspaper, and amply rewarded is its pa-
tron, I care not how humble and unpretend-
ing the gazette which he takes. It is next
to impossible to fill a sheet with printed
matter without putting into it something
that is worth the subscription price. Every
parent whose son is away from home at
school should supply him with a newspaper.
I well remember what a marked difference
there was between those of my schoolmates
who had and those who had not access to
newspapers. Other things being equal, the
first were always superior to the last in de-
bate, composition, and general intelligence."

BEARING TROUBLE.

THE TRUE PHILOSOPHY.

For every evil under the sun
There is a remedy — or there's none:
If there is one, try and find it;
If there isn't, never mind it.

VIGILANCE AND ENERGY.

A distinguished general in the U. S. army,
in his order respecting the contest over Fort
Steadman, said, "Two lessons can be learned
from these operations — one, that no forti-
fied position, however strong, will protect an
army from an intrepid and audacious enemy,
unless vigilantly guarded; the other, THAT
NO DISASTER OR MISFORTUNE IS IRREPARABLE
WHERE ENERGY AND BRAVERY ARE DISPLAYED
IN THE DETERMINATION TO RECOVER WHAT IS
LOST, and to promptly resume the offensive."

HYMENEAL POETRY.

MINISTER.

This woman wilt thou have,
And cherish her for life?
Wilt thou love and comfort her,
And seek no other wife?

HE.

This woman I will take,
That stands beside me now;
I'll find her board and clothes,
And have no other frow.

MINISTER.

And for your husband will
You take this nice young man?
Obey his slightest wish,
And love him all you can?

SHE.

I'll love him all I can,
Obey him all I choose,
If when I ask for funds
He never does refuse.

MINISTER.

Then you are man and wife,
And happy may you be;
As many be your years
As dollars be my fee.

YANKEE NOSHUNS.

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

The noshun that skeuel heouses are cheap-
er than staits prisons.

The noshun that a people who have brains
enough kant be governed by anybody but
themselves.

The noshun that men are a better crop to
raise than anything else.

The noshun that if you kant make a man
think az you do, try and make him do az you
think.

The noshun that the United States is liable
at enny time to be doubled, but ain't liable
at enny time to be divided.

The noshun that Unkle Sam can thrash
his own children when they need it.

The noshun that the Yankees are a foreor-
dained rase, and kant be kept from spread-
ing and striking in, enny more than tar-
pentine when it wunce gets luce.

THE SICK DYER.

My patrons all, both far and nigh,
Wish I may longer live to dye;
When well, to them my work I'll give —
For I must dye that I may live.

OUR SOLDIER.

In the Pacific Monthly we find the following idea prettily expressed by Geo. Cooper:—

Another little private
Mustered in
The army of temptation
And of sin!

Another soldier arming
For the strife,
To fight the toilsome battles
Of a life.

Another little sentry,
Who will stand
On guard, while evils prowl
On every hand.

Lord, our little darling
Guide and save,
'Mid the perils of the march
To the grave!

The following peculiar "notis" was found posted in a little town in Delaware:—

"REWARD. — Lost or straddled from the Premise of the subscriberr, a sheepe all over white, one leg was blakk and half his body. All pursons shall receive five dols to bring him back. He was a she goat."

Homes are more often darkened by the continual recurrence of small faults, than by the actual recurrence of any vice. These evils are apparently of very dissimilar magnitude; yet it is easier to grapple with one than the other.

"My brethren," said Swift in a sermon, "there are three kinds of pride, namely, of birth, of riches, of intellect. I shall not speak of the latter, none of you being liable to that abominable vice."

A young lady was heard to declare that she couldn't go to fight for the country, but she was willing to allow the young men to go, and die an old maid — which she thought was as great a sacrifice as anybody could be called upon to make.

A Frenchman was asked his opinion of the Derby races. He spread his palms, shrugged his shoulders, raised his eyebrows, and said, "Here dey come, dere dey go; pay me one hundred pounds. *Ma foi, voilà tout!*" (My faith, that's all.)

A contemporary speaks of wedded bliss in the following poetic strain:—

"Heaven bless the wives; they fill our hives
With little bees and honey;
They ease life's shocks, they mend our
socks,
But — don't they spend the money!"

"Colonel W. is a fine-looking man, ain't he?" said a friend. "Yes," replied another. "I was taken for him once." "You? Why, you're as ugly as sin!" "I don't care for that; I was taken for him. I indorsed his note, and was taken for him — by the sheriff!"

A week filled up with selfishness, and the Sabbath stuffed full of religious exercises, will make a good Pharisee, but a poor Christian.

ODE FOR THE BURIAL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

At the great meeting in New York, the following ode, written by William C. Bryant, was read by Rev. Dr. Osgood:—

O, slow to smite and swift to spare,
Gentle, and merciful, and just,
Who, in the fear of God, didst bear
The sword of power, a nation's trust, —

In sorrow by thy bier we stand,
Amid the awe that hushes all,
And speak the anguish of a land
That shook with horror at thy fall.

Thy task is done; the bond are free;
We bear thee to an honored grave,
Whose noblest monument shall be
The broken fetters of the slave.

Pure was thy life; its bloody close
Hath placed thee with the sons of light,
Among the noble host of those
Who perished in the cause of right.

Soon after the death of the poet Wordsworth, a man met a farmer of the neighborhood, and said to him, "You have had a great loss! Why, you have lost the great poet!" "O, ay," said the farmer, "he is dead; but ah hev no doubt t' wife will carry on t' business, and make it as profitable as ivver it was."

"Missis," said a little red-haired girl, with a pug nose and bare feet, "mother says you will oblige her by lending her a stick of firewood, filling this cruet with vinegar, putting a little soft soap in this pan, and please not let your turkey gobblers roost on our trees."

The 49th Ohio National Guard, commanded by Colonel DeWolf, were ordered to report at Johnson's Island. One of the companies, upon disembarking, was ordered to fall in and march off by their captain, who did not know a single command, in this wise: "Choose partners, gentlemen, get in two rows, and march endways, as you did yesterday."

At a school for contraband children in Northern Alabama, the teacher used the phrase "common sense," and asked what it meant. The reply was prompt and decisive from a boy of ten: "Not to steal, to behave yourself, and not to cuss and swear."

A farmer who lives in "Hardscrabble," Central New York, says that owing to the drought and poor land together, his grass was so short he had to lather it before he could mow it, and when it was dry, to rake it with a fine tooth comb.

LITTLE THINGS.

Hearts good and true have wishes few,
In narrow circles bounded;
And hope that lives on what God gives,
Is Christian hope well founded.

Small things are best; grief and unrest
To rank and wealth are given;
But little things, on little wings,
Bear humble souls to heaven!

OUR COUNTRY'S FLAG.

Flag of the heroes who left us their glory,
Borne through their battle-field's thunder
and flame,
Blazoned in song and illumined in story,
Wave o'er us all who inherit their fame.

Holmes.

All day long that free Flag tossed
Over the heads of the rebel host;
Ever its torn folds rose and fell
On the loyal winds that loved it well.

Whittier.

O, raise the glorious ensign high,
And let the nations see
The Flag for which our fathers fought
To make their country free!

Anderson.

The shot whereby the old Flag fell
From Sumter's battered citadel,
Struck down the links of party creed,
And made ye One in soul and deed.

Bayard Taylor.

Let the Flag of our country be flung to the sky!
Our arms shall be bared for the glorious fight!
As freemen we'll live, or as heroes we'll die:
Our Union and Liberty! God and the Right!

D. J. Dickinson.

On, brothers, on, for the Flag that is peer-
less! [the sky;
Striped from the rainbow, and starred from
On, with a sturdy step! Dauntless and fear-
On to unfurl it in triumph—or die!

Sarah W. Brooks.

Bright Flag at yonder tapering mast,
Flung out your field of azure blue!
Let Star and Stripe be westward cast,
And point as Freedom's eagle flew!
Strain home, O lithe and quivering spars!
Point home, my country's Flag of Stars!

N. P. Willis.

We follow the Flag that oft has led us
To victory in the days now gone;
And traitors well may learn to dread us,
Armed 'neath the FLAG OF WASHINGTON!

Anon.

ANSWER TO PROBLEM X.

Geese, $57\frac{1}{2}$ cents.Ducks, $34\frac{1}{2}$ "

ANSWER TO PROBLEM Y.

First rope, 50 feet.

Second " 70.5 "

Third " 86.5 "

Fourth " 100 "

ANSWER TO PROBLEM Z.

2 and 3.

ANSWER TO POETICAL ENIGMA.

A Wedding Ring.

ANSWER TO CHARADE.

Worm-wood.

CHARADE.

We are airy little creatures,
All of different form and features;
One of us you'll find in fat,
And a second is in jet;
But a third is set in tin,
And a fourth a box is in;
And the fifth, if you'll pursue,
It will never fly from you.

ORNITHOLOGICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 24 letters.

My 1, 3, 6, 4 is a web-footed water-fowl.

My 7, 2, 12, 11, 15, 5 is the butcher-bird.

My 23, 12, 11, 23, 4, 16 is the popular name
of several species of birds allied to the
thrushes.My 23, 24, 4 is the popular name of a group
of nocturnal accipitrine birds.My 12, 5, 22, 8, 10, 11, 4 is a bird allied to the
nightingale.My 12, 23, 4, 4, 3, 12 is an insessorial or
perching bird.My 17, 9, 16, 14, 12, 24, 18, 1, 5, 12 is a
web-footed water-fowl.

My 19, 13, 3, 24 is a migratory aquatic fowl.

My 12, 21, 11, 4 inhabits the margins of riv-
ers and ponds.

My 20, 14, 24, 15 is a rapacious bird.

My whole is a true saying.

A REBUS.

I one day went to dine
With an old friend of mine,
One always kind and hearty;
I met there a throng
Of old and of young —
In fact, a first-rate party.
When the dinner was o'er,
My friend brought from his store
Wines fit for king or queen;
But my surprise was great
When I saw on a plate
A single fruit for dessert!
This fruit they all admired,
And to possess it desired;
This statement cannot be denied;
But, to prevent a dispute,
He took one fifth from this fruit,
And thus the wants of all supplied!

PROBLEM A.

A steamboat, fastened by a hawser to a
point on the shore, is urged by the wind
perpendicular to the current with a force of
60,000 pounds, and down the stream by a
force of 80,000 pounds. Determine the ten-
sion upon the hawser, and what angle does
it make with the current?

PROBLEM B.

There are three numbers in arithmetical
progression, such that the product of the
first by the third is equal to the square of
the second, minus one half of the third; and
four times the quotient arising from dividing
the third by the common difference, is equal
to the first. What are the numbers?

PROBLEM C.

Suppose a pole 60 feet in length (upon the
top of which a squirrel is perched) to stand
perpendicular to and at the centre of a cir-
cular plain 40 rods in diameter; suppose also,
that two men, A and B, stand upon opposite
sides of this plain, in a right line passing
through its centre, with that part of the
barrels of their guns which is 6-12 foot from
the muzzle resting upon its circumference,
and having exact aim at the squirrel; then
suppose the pole to fall toward A until its
top has passed through two thirds of the
distance it would have to pass through in
order to reach the plain, and rest there; how
far would each be obliged to lower the
muzzle of his gun to shoot the squirrel?

[Preserve this Schedule for future reference.]

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES,

FROM AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1864.

Verbatim copy of Official Document issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

- Acknowledgment of deeds, exempt.**
- Affidavit, .05; in suits or legal proceedings, exempt.**
- Agreement or Appraisal (for each sheet, or piece of paper on which the same is written), .05.**
- Assignment or transfer of mortgage, lease, or policy of insurance, the same duty as the original instrument; of patent right, .05.**
- Bank Checks, drafts or orders, &c., at sight or on demand, .02.**
- Bills of Exchange (Foreign), drawn in, but payable out of, the U. S., each bill of set of three or more, must be stamped. For every bill of each set, where the sum made payable does not exceed one hundred dollars, or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States, .02. For every additional hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred dollars, .02. Foreign, drawn in, but payable out of the United States (if drawn singly or in duplicate), pay the same duty as Inland Bills of Exchange. [The acceptor or acceptors of any Bill of Exchange, or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn, or purporting to be drawn, in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, must, before paying or accepting the same, place thereupon a stamp indicating the duty.]**
- Bills of Exchange (Inland), draft or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, whether payable on demand or at a time designated (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be, forthwith presented for payment), for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, .05. For every additional \$100, or fractional part thereof, .05. [The warrant of attorney to confess judgment on a note or bond is exempt from stamp duty, if the note or bond is properly stamped.]**
- Bills of Lading, of vessels for ports of the United States or British North America, exempt; or receipt for goods to any foreign port, .10.**
- Bill of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed five hundred dollars, .50; exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1,000, \$1.00; exceeding \$1,000, for each \$500, or fractional part thereof, .50; of personal property (other than ship or vessel), .05.**
- Bond, personal, for the payment of money (See *Mortgage*); official, \$1.00; for indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is \$1,000, or less, .50. Where the money recoverable exceeds \$1,000, for every additional \$1,000, or fractional part thereof, .50.**
- Bonds, — County, city, and town bonds, railroad and other corporation bonds, and scrip, are subject to stamp duty (See *Mortgage*); of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this Schedule, .25.**
- Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, .02; of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars, .05; of stock in an incorporated company, .25; general, .05; of record upon the instrument recorded, exempt; of record upon the book, exempt; of weight or measurement of animals, coal, wood, or other articles, except weighers' and measurers' returns, exempt; of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds, or Notary Public, .05; of search of records, .05; that certain papers are on file, .05; that certain papers cannot be found, .05; of redemption of land sold for taxes, .05; of birth, marriage, and death, .05; of qualification of school teachers, .05; of profits in an incorporated company for a sum not less than \$10 and not exceeding \$50, .10; exceeding \$50, and not exceeding \$1,000, .25; exceeding \$1,000, for every additional \$1,000, or fractional part thereof, .25; of damage, or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, .25.**
- Certified Transcripts of judgments, satisfaction of judgments, and of all papers recorded or on file, .05. [N. B. — As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of 5 cts.]**
- Charter Party, or letter, memorandum, or other writing between the captain, owner, or agent of any ship, vessel, or steamer, and any other person relating to the charter of the same, if the registered tonnage of said ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed one hundred and fifty tons, \$1.00; exceeding one hundred and fifty tons, and not exceeding three hundred tons, \$3.00; exceeding three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred tons, \$5.00; exceeding six hundred tons, \$10.00.**
- Check, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding \$10, drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker, or trust company, at sight or on demand, .02.**
- Contract. (See *Agreement*.) Broker's, .10.**
- Conveyance, deed, instrument, or writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold, shall be conveyed, the actual value of which does not exceed \$500, .50; exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1,000, \$1.00; for every additional \$500, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$1,000, .50.**
- Endorsement of any negotiable instrument, exempt.**
- Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any custom-house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, .25; exceeding one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, .50; exceeding five hundred dollars in value, \$1.00; for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse, .50.**
- Gaugers' returns, if for quantity not exceeding 500 gallons, gross, .10; exceeding 500 gallons, .25.**
- Insurance (Marine, Inland, and Fire), where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed \$10, .10; exceeding \$10, and not exceeding \$50, .25; exceeding \$50, .50.**
- Insurance (Life), when the amount insured does not exceed \$1,000, .25; exceeding \$1,000, and not exceeding \$5,000, .50; exceeding \$5,000, \$1.00; limited to injury to persons while traveling, exempt.**
- Lease of lands or tenements, where rent does not exceed \$300 per annum, .50; exceeding \$300, for each additional \$200, or fractional part thereof in excess of 300, .50; perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance," the stamp duty to be measured by resolving the annual rental into a capital sum; clause of guaranty of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional.**
- Manifest for custom-house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer for a foreign port, if the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer, does not exceed 300 tons,**

\$1.00; exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons, \$3.00; exceeding 600 tons, \$5.00.

Measurers' Returns, if for quantity not exceeding one thousand bushels, .10; exceeding one thousand bushels, .25.

Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sale, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding \$100, and not exceeding \$500, .50; exceeding \$500, for every additional \$500, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$500, .50.

Pawners' Checks, .05.

Pension Papers. — Powers of attorney, and all other papers relating to applications for bounties, arrearages of pay, or pensions, or to receipt thereof, exempt.

Passage Ticket from the United States to a foreign port, costing not more than \$35, .50; costing more than \$35, and not exceeding \$50, \$1.00; for every additional \$50, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$50, \$1.00.

Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, .25; to vote at election of incorporated company, .10; to receive or collect rents, .25; to sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real estate, \$1.00; for any other purpose, .50.

Probate of Will, or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed \$2,000, \$1.00; for every additional \$1,000, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$2,000, .50; bonds of executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, are each subject to a stamp duty of \$1.00; certificate of appointment, .05.

Protest upon bill, note, check, or draft, .25.

Promissory Note (See *Bills of Exchange*, Inland); deposit note to mutual insurance companies, when policy is subject to duty, exempt; renewal of, subject to the same duty as an original note.

Quit Claim Deed, to be stamped as a conveyance, except when given as a release of a mortgage by the mortgagee to the mortgagor, in which case it is exempt.

Receipt for the payment of any sum of money or debt due exceeding \$20, or for the delivery of any property, .02; for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment or decree of any court, exempt.

Sheriff's return on writ, or other process, exempt.

Trust Deed, made to secure a debt, to be stamped as a mortgage; conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as a conveyance.

Warehouse Receipt for any goods, wares, or merchandise, not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding \$500 in value, .10; exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1,000, .20; exceeding \$1,000, for every additional \$1,000, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$1,000, .10; for any goods, &c., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, .25.

Writs and legal documents: Writ, or other original process by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, .50. Writ, or other original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is \$100, or over, .50. Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for \$100, or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, .50. Writ, or other process on appeals from justices' courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, .50. Warrant of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed \$100, .25; when amount exceeds \$100, .50. Writs, summons, and other process issued by a justice of the peace, police or municipal court, of no greater jurisdiction than a justice of the peace in the same State, exempt. Writs, or other process in any criminal or other suits commenced by the United States in any State, exempt. Official documents, instruments, and papers issued or used by officers of the United States Government, exempt.

Proprietary Medicines, &c., retail price not exceeding 25 cents, .01; exceeding 25 cents, and not exceeding 50 cents, .02; exceeding 50 cents, and not exceeding 75 cents, .03; exceeding 75 cents, and not exceeding \$1, .04; exceeding \$1, for each 50 cents or fractional part of above \$1, .02.

Perfumery and Cosmetics — same as above.

Friction Matches, a package, containing 100

matches or less, .01; over 100 matches, and not exceeding 200, .02; for each additional 100, or fraction of 100, .01.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., on each picture when the retail price shall not exceed 25 cents, .02; exceeding 25 cents, and not exceeding 50 cents, .03; exceeding 50 cents, and not exceeding \$1, .05; exceeding \$1, for each additional dollar or fraction, .05.

Playing Cards, value not over 18 cents per pack, .02; exceeding 18 cents, and not exceeding 25 cents, .04; exceeding 25 cents, and not exceeding 50 cents, .10; exceeding 50 cents, and not exceeding \$1, .15; exceeding \$1, for each additional 50 cents in excess of \$1, .05.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in Schedule B, except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp required thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if issued after the 30th of June, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot be afterwards effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it, renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process, than writ, viz., summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c., in which cases these, as the original processes, severally require stamps.

Writs of Scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original processes.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at a time designated, are subject to a stamp duty as "Promissory Notes."

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps denoting a duty of fifty cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamp to which the instrument is liable under the law may be affixed and cancelled by any one of the parties.

In conveyances of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required; and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case, a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

RISE OF THE TIDES.

Prepared for the Farmer's Almanac.

Of all natural objects the expanded sea is the most gratifying and sublime, and of all the phenomena of motion, its Tides, conferring on the whole the activity of life, are the most surprising.

The great, exciting energy of the waters is the Tides. Twice in every rotation, the seas rise and fall from 4 or 10 to 40 or 60 feet; and they act on all shores like librating water in a shallow vessel. They are influenced by the Moon, since they follow the Moon's southing in time, however they may be specially obstructed and delayed.

The ocean rises and falls alternately; and its depth is observed to be greatest at any given place a certain time after the Moon has passed the meridian of that place.

The interval of time between *low* water and the following *high* water is called *flood tide*, and that between *high* water and the following *low* water is called *ebb tide*. The interval between successive high tides is 12 hours, 24 minutes, 22 seconds.

As the earth revolves, a succession of Tides follow one another, and are diffused over the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, but the Atlantic Ocean is not broad enough for the formation of a powerful Tide-wave; only the great Pacific Ocean, whose enormous mass of water embraces nearly half the globe, has width enough for this. The Pacific is therefore the ocean from which the Tides chiefly come forth.

The Tide-wave, once formed, marches on from this ocean towards the west according to the same laws which govern the path of any other wave, which may be raised on any surface of water, whether by the wind, by a stone thrown in, or by any other cause.

The Tide-wave reaches the Indian Ocean, partly running around Australia, partly finding its way through the numerous straits of the Indian Archipelago. The Atlantic Ocean, severed almost entirely from the great Pacific Ocean by the far-stretching continent of America, receives now most of the remaining force of the wave, as, turning the southern point of Africa, it presses onwards to the north until it is lost in the Arctic Sea. It is to this, chiefly, that the Tides of the European and American coasts are owing.

Shoals, peninsulas, and promontories offer obstructions to the flow of the waters, and vary their height and direction. In some narrow seas, channels, and bays they are greatly accumulated, so that the Tides rise to a far greater height than in the main ocean.

Upon the coasts of Britain and New Brunswick the Tides are high, while in the centre of the ocean they are remarkably low. The Spring Tides rise more than 40 feet at Bristol, England, and in the Bay of Fundy in Nova Scotia upwards of 50 feet. The general height in the North Atlantic is 10 or 12 feet, but in the open and deep sea they are less; and at St. Helena, a solitary islet in the heart of the South Atlantic, the rise very rarely exceeds 3 feet, while in the islands in the Pacific Ocean the rise is scarcely perceptible.

In the Irish Sea and English Channel the Tide attains a much greater height than at St. Helena. At the mouth of the Avon, the tidal rise amounts to 42 feet; at Milford Haven to 36 feet; at London and Beechy Head to 18 feet; at the Needle, off the Isle of Wight, to 9 feet, and at Weymouth, England, to 7 feet; while at Charleston, S. C., it rises to about 6 feet, and at St. Augustine, Florida, to 5 feet; at Cape Henry, 4½ feet, and at Halifax to 8 feet.

We give below a Table of its rise at different points on or near our coast, copied from the American Nautical Almanac, which we trust may be found useful and instructive to our many readers, rural as well as nautical.

Time of Moon's Southg.	Boston.	New York.	Phila.	Old Point Comfort.	Baltimore.	Smithville, N. C.	Charleston.	Tybee Ent. Ga.	Key West.	San Francisco.
0h.	11.2	4.9	6.3	2.9	1.5	5.2	6.0	7.8	1.6	4.5
1	11.3	4.9	6.4	3.0	1.5	5.1	5.9	7.9	1.6	3.9
2	11.2	4.7	6.6	2.9	1.5	5.0	5.7	7.6	1.5	3.7
3	10.6	4.3	6.6	2.6	1.4	4.6	5.3	7.1	1.4	3.5
4	10.0	3.8	6.4	2.3	1.3	4.3	4.7	6.5	1.2	3.1
5	9.2	3.5	6.1	2.1	1.1	4.0	4.4	6.1	1.0	2.8
6	8.8	3.3	5.7	2.0	0.9	3.8	4.2	5.8	1.0	2.7
7	8.6	3.3	5.4	2.0	0.9	3.8	4.3	6.0	1.0	3.0
8	8.9	3.6	5.2	2.2	1.0	4.0	4.5	6.4	1.1	3.4
9	9.4	4.0	5.4	2.5	1.1	4.3	5.0	6.9	1.3	3.8
10	10.1	4.5	5.7	2.8	1.3	4.7	5.5	7.4	1.4	4.0
11	10.7	4.8	6.0	3.0	1.4	5.0	5.9	7.8	1.6	4.2

TIDE TABLE.

The Tides given in the Calendar pages are for the Port of Boston.

The following table contains the difference between the time of High Water at Boston and several other places.

When the sign — is prefixed to the hours and minutes in the table, the time must be subtracted from the Boston time; and when the sign + is prefixed, the time must be added to the Boston time.

	<i>h. m.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>
Albany,	+ 4 12	Charleston,	— 4 15	New London,	— 2 36
Bay, Buzzard's,	— 3 50	Fryingpan Shoals,	— 5 00	Newport,	— 3 50
" Narraganset,	— 3 53	Georgetown Bar,	— 4 30	Norfolk,	— 3 00
" St. Mary's,	— 2 00	Harbor, Amelia,	— 3 00	Philadelphia,	+ 2 57
Bermuda Inlet,	— 4 30	Island, Block,	— 3 53	Plymouth,	0 00
Cape Ann,	0 00	" Pr. Edward,	— 1 00	Portland,	— 0 45
" Charles,	— 3 45	" Rhode,	— 4 45	Port Campbell,	— 2 30
" Cod,	0 00	Marblehead,	0 00	Port Jackson,	— 3 30
" Fear,	— 3 30	New Bedford,	— 3 53	Providence,	— 3 5
" Henry,	— 3 50	Newburyport,	— 0 15	St. Salvador,	+ 4 15
" St. Mary,	— 2 30	New Haven,	— 1 14	Sandy Hook,	— 4 53

A GOOD WORD FOR MASSACHUSETTS. — We found, says the Boston Journal in 1865, the following appreciative commendation of Massachusetts in the New York Times. It is so seldom that justice is done to Massachusetts by the New York papers, that we cannot refrain from transferring this to our columns.

"With the exception of New York, there are, probably, no States in the Union that have shown a more patriotic record than Ohio and Massachusetts, since the opening of the rebellion, whether we regard the number of soldiers they have contributed to the national armies, the class of men which represent them in these armies, the readiness with which responses have been made to the calls of the general government, or the nobility of the efforts made to afford relief to the sick and the wounded through special state agencies. Yet, in spite of these self-imposed taxes upon the industry of both these commonwealths, it is a fact, which may be pointed to at once with pride and gratitude, that at no period of its previous history was either State more prosperous in its financial resources, or better able to meet the future demands upon its liberality for local or general expenditures."

The New York Tribune and the Commercial also make the message of the governor the subject of favorable comment. The Commercial, referring to the remarks of Governor Andrew upon the enlistments from Massachusetts, remarks that "these statements effectually dispose of much of the current slander of Massachusetts, and show how baseless is much of the stereotyped abuse of the old commonwealth." It concludes as follows:—

"Massachusetts and New York have fought side by side, and both, according to their present governors, have exceeded the quotas of past calls. We shall hear less of this crimination in future, for those who malign states and are regardless of the progress we are making towards the assertion of freedom and equal rights for all, were shovelled under in the late elections."

THE USE OF FIREARMS. — The following instructions given by a parent, to be strictly observed by his son, as a condition of allowing him to use a gun, if practised upon, as they should be, by all who handle firearms, would save many a life. 1. Never overload the gun or pistol. 2. Never load it with the cap on the nipple. 3. Always ram the charge home. 4. Never point the gun or pistol, *whether loaded or unloaded*, at any one, or in such a manner as, if loaded and discharged, it would do any harm. 5. Do not cock your gun till you are ready to discharge it. 6. When firing with others, always have them range in rear of you. 7. In carrying your fire-arm, let the muzzle always point in the air or towards the ground.

TAXES. — To those who are exercised in spirit by the amount of taxation to which the nation has subjected itself in order to save its life, we commend a passage from Dr. Franklin's "Way to Wealth," showing what are the heaviest of our taxes.

"A 'plain, clean old man, with white locks,' whom the bystanders called 'Father Abraham,' — so runs the little fiction in which Franklin wraps his philosophy, — was asked what he thought of the times. 'Will not these heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How shall we ever be able to pay them?' Father Abraham stood up and replied, —

" 'Friends, the taxes are indeed very heavy; and if those laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us by allowing an abatement. However, let us hearken to good advice, and something may be done for us. "God helps them that help themselves," as Poor Richard says.' "

OUR NATIONAL SECURITIES.

The following is an explanation of the meaning of the terms applied to the different National Loans.

SEVEN-THIRTIES (7-30s).—These represent a Currency Loan, having three years to run, then convertible into a Gold interest 6 per cent. stock having 20 years to run, but with the right reserved to the government of paying off the loan, in gold, at any time after 5 years. The term "*Seven-thirties*" is derived from the rate of interest which these three-years convertible notes bear, to wit, two cents per day on each \$100, or for 365 days seven dollars and thirty cents on each \$100. There are three series of these Bonds; what is said above applies to series 1 and 2. The government reserves the right on the 3d series to pay 7 3-10 per cent. interest in currency or 6 per cent. in gold.

FIVE-TWENTIES (5-20s).—The term "*Five-twenties*" is applied to the 6 per cent. Gold-bearing Bonds of the United States, to which 20 years half-yearly Coupons are attached, but which may be paid off, in Gold, by the government, on due notice to the holders, at any time after five years, in the not improbable event the government should be offered the money on a new loan at a cheaper rate than 6 per cent.

TEN-FORTIES (10-40s).—These are the 5 per cent. Gold-bearing Bonds of the United States, to which half-yearly Coupons are attached for 40 years, but which may be paid off in Gold, on notice to the holders, at any time after 10 years, in the possible event the government should be offered the money on a new loan at a less rate of interest than 5 per cent.

U. S. COUPON SIXES (OR 1881 6s).—The long or unconditional 6 per cent. Gold-bearing Loan, known as the 6 per cents of 1881, cannot be redeemed by the government at all, except by purchase, until after the year 1881, making this the most desirable of all the United States loans as a permanent investment.

The outstanding totals of each of the above Loans was as follows, in June, 1865:—

1. Seven-Thirties,	\$600,000,000
2. Five-Twenties,	596,545,900
3. Ten-Forties,	172,770,100
4. Sixes of Eighty-one,	281,561,400
Total,	\$1,650,877,400
Interest in Cur. on \$600,000,000	
" Gold " 1,050,877,400	
	\$1,650,877,400

In addition to the Gold Interest Stocks here classified, there was then outstanding \$48,868,891 of the old funded 5 and 6 per cents of the United States, upon which the interest is paid in Gold, and the principal of which will be redeemed in Gold when due.

"GREENBACKS" AND "LEGAL-TENDER."—The terms 'Greenbacks' and 'Legal-Tender' are convertible. All the greenbacks are legal tender; but \$433,160,569 are of the ordinary circulation, free of interest, and \$226,000,000 bear simple or compound interest, payable on the maturity of the Notes, most of them 6 per cents, payable three years after 1864, the interest compounded in a table on the back of the note every six months.

REGULATIONS FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF LOST TREASURY NOTES.—*Treasury Department, May 23, 1862.* Where Treasury Notes are alleged to be lost or destroyed, they can only be paid after their maturity upon the following proceedings:—

1. Proof by affidavit before a magistrate authorized by law to administer such oaths, showing the time, place, and all other material circumstances attending the alleged loss or destruction of the notes, together with the number, date, rate of interest, period to which interest, if any, has been paid thereon, in whose favor issued, whether indorsed and by whom, whether the indorsement was made in blank or specially to some person whose name must be given, with all other necessary particulars in regard to the ownership and disappearance of the notes.

2. Upon examination of such proof, if found satisfactory, it will be referred to the First Comptroller to prepare a blank bond of indemnity, which must be executed by the claimant and his sureties in presence of a judge or district attorney of the United States, or of a judge of a supreme or superior court of a State, by whom the sufficiency of the sureties for double the sum claimed must be officially certified. Such bond will contain the condition or stipulation that the signers shall jointly and severally pay to any person who shall establish a valid claim to the treasury notes alleged to be lost or destroyed, or any of them, the full amount of such note or notes, with interest thereon; and also to pay to the United States the amount which shall appear to have been paid to the claimant by them on account of such note or notes.

3. In all cases the copy of an advertisement in a newspaper published at or near the place of the alleged loss or destruction must be produced, together with the affidavit of the printer or publisher of such newspaper that the advertisement appeared in the same for three consecutive weeks at least. This copy and affidavit should be forwarded with the bond of indemnity required.

4. Unless the proof showing the actual destruction of any treasury note is direct and conclusive, the amount will not be ordered to be settled in favor of the claimant in less than twelve months from the maturity of such note, in order to give reasonable opportunity for any possible holder of such note to present the same for redemption.

S. P. CHASE, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The following comparative statement of the National Debt of the United States, at different times since 1791, is taken from the circular of Thomas J. Lee & Co. of Boston:—

January 1, 1791,	\$75,463,476	52
January 1, 1812,	45,209,737	90
January 1, 1816,	127,334,933	74
January 1, 1826,	89,985,537	72
January 1, 1836,	291,069	05
July 1, 1846,	16,759,926	33
November 15, 1856,	30,963,909	64
July 1, 1860,	64,769,769	08
July 1, 1861,	90,867,828	68
July 1, 1862,	514,210,371	92
July 1, 1863,	1,098,793,181	37
July 1, 1864,	1,740,690,489	49
January 31, 1865,	2,279,579,486	10
May 31, 1865,	2,635,205,753	50

A TABLE.
Showing the distance from Washington to the Capital or largest Town of each State; also the distance from each Capital or largest Town to each of the others.

	Washington.	Portland.	Portsmouth.	Montpelier.	Boston.	Providence.	Hartford.	New York.	Trenton.	Philadelphia.	Wilmington.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Raleigh.	Charleston.	Savannah.	Cahawba.	Monticello.	New Orleans.	Murfreesboro'.	Frankfort.	Columbus.	Indianapolis.	Vandalia.	St. Louis.
Washington, D. C.	552	552	492	524	463	410	336	227	167	137	110	38	123	283	544	657	915	1230	1438	708	565	350	603	802	879
Portland, Me.	492	54	54	150	118	153	218	341	401	431	459	559	719	842	1098	1211	1469	1784	1814	1262	1119	852	1064	1242	1331
Portsmouth, N. H.	524	150	145	145	200	190	156	279	340	369	397	469	629	780	1036	1149	1407	1722	1752	1200	1057	790	1002	1180	1269
Montpelier, Vt.	463	118	56	200	40	40	124	236	283	313	415	487	647	812	1068	1181	1439	1754	1784	1232	1089	822	1034	1212	1301
Boston, Mass.	410	158	96	190	200	190	74	175	257	287	415	387	547	712	968	1061	1331	1646	1676	1124	981	715	927	1105	1193
Providence, R. I.	336	218	156	188	200	74	110	110	183	213	241	313	473	638	894	1007	1253	1568	1593	1046	903	636	948	1026	1115
Hartford, Ct.	227	341	279	311	236	175	183	60	60	90	118	190	350	515	771	884	1142	1457	1663	935	792	525	737	910	1046
New York, N. Y.	167	401	340	357	283	257	159	60	30	30	58	130	290	455	711	824	1082	1397	1427	875	732	465	677	855	944
Trenton, N. J.	137	431	369	387	313	287	213	90	30	28	28	100	260	397	653	794	1052	1357	1397	845	702	435	647	825	914
Philadelphia, Penn.	110	459	397	415	341	301	241	118	58	28	72	169	232	397	653	766	1024	1339	1369	817	674	415	627	805	894
Wilmington, Del.	38	559	469	487	413	387	313	190	130	100	72	169	232	325	581	694	953	1268	1298	746	703	433	615	805	890
Baltimore, Md.	123	719	629	647	573	547	473	350	290	260	72	169	232	325	581	694	953	1268	1298	746	703	433	615	805	890
Richmond, Va.	283	848	780	812	738	712	638	515	455	455	397	325	166	256	581	694	953	1268	1298	746	703	433	615	805	890
Charleston, S. C.	544	1038	1039	1068	994	963	894	771	711	681	653	581	421	256	113	378	436	753	879	530	635	708	844	834	921
Savannah, Ga.	657	1211	1149	1151	1107	1081	1007	884	824	794	766	694	534	369	113	378	436	753	879	530	635	708	844	834	921
Cahawba, Ala.	915	1469	1407	1439	1351	1331	1253	1142	1082	1052	1024	953	792	637	436	378	436	753	879	530	635	708	844	834	921
Monticello, Miss.	1230	1784	1722	1734	1666	1646	1568	1457	1397	1367	1339	1268	1107	922	753	693	715	870	809	748	669	865	820	809	748
New Orleans, La.	1438	1814	1752	1734	1693	1676	1593	1663	1427	1397	1369	1298	1137	972	879	713	345	147	486	297	783	905	834	847	1200
Murfreesboro', Tenn.	708	1262	1200	1232	1144	1124	1046	935	875	845	817	746	652	422	719	372	422	486	297	783	905	834	847	1200	699
Frankfort, Ky.	565	1119	1057	1039	1001	981	903	792	732	732	674	703	541	314	297	719	372	422	486	297	783	905	834	847	1200
Columbus, Ohio	350	852	790	822	734	715	636	525	466	435	415	433	472	630	703	761	865	915	966	435	196	232	232	430	510
Indianapolis, Ind.	603	1064	1002	1034	946	927	843	737	677	647	627	645	704	742	344	275	820	870	834	448	209	232	232	430	510
Vandalia, Ill.	808	1242	1180	1212	1124	1105	1026	910	855	825	805	823	821	813	894	887	809	870	847	468	280	232	232	430	510
St. Louis, Missouri	379	1331	1269	1301	1213	1193	1115	1049	944	914	894	890	855	847	921	936	746	690	1200	430	314	510	269	94	94

POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS. 1865.

Letters.—The maximum standard weight for the single rate of letter postage is one half oz. avoirdupois. The rate of postage on all domestic letters not exceeding one half oz. shall be uniform at three cents; and for each half oz., or fractional thereof, of additional weight, an additional rate of three cents, to be in all cases prepaid by postage stamps. **DROP or LOCAL LETTERS**, two cents per half oz., prepaid by stamps; and no further fee can be charged for delivery, or for taking from street boxes to the mails. **IRREGULAR MATTER.**—Letter rates are to be charged on irregular matter, part writing and part print, except that publishers may send and receive proof-sheets and advise patrons, by writing on papers, when their subscription is up, at printed matter rates. On unclassified matter, where no specific rate is set down, letter postage is charged. **SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS** are exempt from this extra charge, and may go unpaid if franked. On returned **DEAD LETTERS**, if valuable, double rates to be paid; if not valuable, three cents only. Foreign dead letters subject to conventional stipulations with the respective governments. Letters not finding owners at the office named must be forwarded, when the place is known, with extra charge. The Postmaster-General may pay not more than two cents for carrying letters in vessels not carrying mails, such letters to be put in post-office on arrival in port; if for local delivery, another two cents should be affixed. No fees are allowed for letters collected by a carrier on a mail route.

Newspapers, Magazines, &c.—Newspaper, or second class postage, is, for papers not over four ounces each, per quarter, once a week, 5 cts.; twice, 10 cts.; three times, 15 cts.; six times, 30 cts.; seven times, 35 cts., and so on, adding one rate for each issue more than once per week, to be prepaid for not less than three months nor more than a year, at the office of reception. Publishers of weekly newspapers may send within their county free. On magazines issued less often than once a week, one cent for four ounces to regular subscribers. Special bargains may be made by the Postmaster-General for transporting packages of newspapers, &c. Publishers must be notified when papers are not taken out for one month, which notice may be sent free. **BILLS AND RECEIPTS** for subscriptions may be enclosed in papers and go free; any other written enclosure imposes letter postage. Publishers may exchange papers free, not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight.

Maximum Weight. — Books.—The maximum weight for single postage on printed matter is four ounces, and the same for miscellaneous or third class matter; and the postage on such is two cents, always prepaid by stamps. Double these rates for books. Three unsealed circulars, two cents; two cents for each additional three, prepaid. No charge for cards or advertisements stamped or printed on envelopes.

Franking.—Franking is restricted to the president, his private secretary, the vice-president, heads of executive departments, heads of bureaus and chief clerks, to be designated by the Postmaster-General, senators and representatives, secretary of senate and clerk of house—but this only to cover matter sent to them, and that despatched in the way of business, except documents issued by Congress. **DOCUMENTS** from officers to their several departments, marked official, also go free; also **PETITIONS** to Congress. The weight of franked matter must not exceed four ounces per package, save Congress books, &c.

Registry System.—This remains as worthless as ever. The government will take any sum, charging twenty cents for registering a letter, but will be in no way responsible for loss or miscarriage; but have instituted, for the security of those sending money by mail, the money-order system, &c.

Small Packets.—The business of local delivery and collection of letters is to be regulated by the Postmaster-General; but carriers are to be paid a salary and give bonds. The Postmaster-General may establish branch post-offices and letter-boxes in cities; all accounts for local business to be kept separate. Contracts may be made with publishers for delivery, by local carriers, of papers, &c., coming through the mails. The Postmaster-General may also provide for the delivery of small packets, other than letters and papers, if prepaid (for delivery) at the rate of two cts. for each four ounces. No package weighing over four pounds shall go through the mail, except books circulated by order of Congress. Postage must be prepaid by stamps on domestic letters, whether for mail or local delivery, on transient printed matter, and everything else, save newspapers arranged for by the quarter or other period.

Foreign Letters (except to England and Ireland, to either of which the postage is 24 cts., prepayment optional) should indicate on the outside the route by which they are to be sent, as the difference by various routes is great. Thus, to Austria, and any of the German States, via "Prussian closed mail," 30 cts., prepayment optional; if prepaid, 28 cts.; via "Bremen or Hamburg," 15 cts., prepayment optional; via "French mail," not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 21 cts.; not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 42 cts. To the CANADAS, 10 cts., prepayment optional. To SWITZERLAND, via "Prussian closed mail," if prepaid, 33 cts.; if not, 35; via "French mail," not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 21 cts.; not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 42 cts., prepayment optional; via "Bremen or Hamburg mail," 19 cts., prepayment optional. To FRANCE, not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15 cts.; not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30 cts., prepayment optional.